

# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 13.

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NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1890.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR

## BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CITIZENS GENERALLY FAVOR ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS CITY.

There seems to be but one opinion and that strongly in favor of the establishing of a board of public works in this city. Ex-city officials and prominent citizens who have been interviewed have no hesitation in endorsing the plan in the interest of economy, and a more judicious expenditure of the city's money with the prospect of accomplishing better results in the care and management of the out-door work of the city. There is an equally strong sentiment in favor of the exercise of great care in the selection of the men who will comprise the board, especially with a view to determining their fitness for the positions. A former city official who has been very prominent in city affairs, said that the careful selection of members of the commission was of vital importance, and that poor material in the board would not accomplish a desired improvement, but a disastrous result, the outcome of inexperience and lack of ability to meet the grave responsibilities which are involved in the membership of such a commission.

The St. Paul, Minn., Prisoner Press, of Dec. 29, gives the following account of a wedding which will interest many of our citizens. Mr. Paul is president of the city. At 5:30 o'clock last evening Christ church was filled with a large and fashionable audience which had assembled to witness the nuptials of Miss Minna Smith, daughter of Hon. Robert A. Smith and Mr. Arthur Hallett Page of Boston. The church was prettily decorated with palms and potted plants, and Prof. Titcomb presided at the organ. At precisely 5:30 o'clock the bridal party entered the church and passed slowly up the aisle to the accompaniment of the wedding march from "Loehengrin." The impressive ceremony of the old English church was performed by Right Rev. M. N. Gilbert, assisted by Rev. Charles D. Andrews, rector of Christ church. The bride was attired in conventional white silk with brocaded embroidery, and carried a large bouquet of white tulips, and a small bouquet of white lilies. Mr. Archer Corns of Cincinnati was best man. The ushers were E. A. Jaggard, W. N. Armstrong, Charles Wright and W. C. Read. Miss Smith is one of St. Paul's most popular and charming young ladies, and her friends are legion, as was proven by the fact that there was a scarcity of seats in the church. The bride was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Bessie Weir; inside sentinel, W. T. Milligan; trustees, Geo. Bush, W. H. Pearson; Mrs. M. M. Prescott; representative to Supreme Colony, W. H. Pearson.

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## THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE PUBLIC WORKS ORDINANCE PASSED  
BY THE LOWER BOARD

Both branches of the City Council met Monday evening. In the board of Aldermen, Messrs. Childs and Tolman were kept at home by the prevailing influenza, and Mr. Hamblen had to leave soon after the board assembled. In the lower branch President Bond was kept away by serious illness.

Major Burr called the Aldermen to order and the reading of the records of the last meeting was dispensed with.

J. Wiley Edmonds Camp, Sons of Veterans, invited the members of the City Council, with ladies, to attend their installation exercises at City Hall, Jan. 13th; accepted.

A communication was received from the City Clerk, in regard to the memorial volume, containing the exercises of the 200th anniversary of Newton, stating that the \$150 appropriated was not sufficient, and that \$125 more was needed to get up the volume in creditable shape. An order was passed appropriating the extra amount.

## THE CITY PRINTING.

Alderman Johnson from the printing committee reported in regard to the printing of the city documents, and stated that the committee had decided it was best to follow the example of other cities and provide the paper, so as to secure uniformity. Bids were asked for only the printing and binding, and the committee had awarded the contract to the *Newton Graphic*, the lowest bidder.

Chas. Hughes, a resident of Brookline, was granted a junk license.

Thomas Cox, an employee of the city, who was injured at the gravel pit, Sept. 6th, asked for compensation; referred to the claims committee.

## POORLY CONSTRUCTED STREETS.

Alderman Harbach from the Highway committee, reported on petitions for the acceptance of the following named streets, giving the petitioners leave to withdraw: Claremont street, Pettes street extension, Eddy, Spruce, Clinton, Spring, East Derby, George, Broadway, Cranberry, Cook, Adams avenue, Knowles, Ripley, Eddy, Douglass, Freeman, Edinboro, Addeson, Myrtle, Clifton, Claremont, Chester, Baxter, and Dalby streets, Mt. Vernon Park, Auburn place, Norwood avenue and Maple place, on the ground that the streets were not properly constructed.

## THE NEXT CITY GOVERNMENT.

The following petitions for acceptance of streets were referred to the next city government. California street, Park avenue, Chestnut street, Hunnewell, Beaumont and Highland avenues, Highland, Clyde, Pulsifer and Jewett streets, Carlton road and Nehoden road.

## STREETS ACCEPTED.

The Highway committee recommended the acceptance of Bacon street, and Lincoln street, from Woodward street to Elton station.

## BEMIS BRIDGE.

On motion of Alderman Hamblen \$1,000 was appropriated to pay Dudley H. Bradley, as additional compensation for the building of Bemis bridge, on account of the losses incurred by reason of the unusual high water. The claims committee recommended such action after considering the bill, which had been referred to them.

On motion of Alderman Hamblen the Mayor and City Solicitor were authorized to expend not to exceed \$800 in settling claims against the city.

## LAND FOR WATER PURPOSES.

On motion of Alderman Harbach an order was passed seizing some 66,000 feet of land belonging to the Hiram Tucker heirs, and adjoining land of Fred W. Sargent and Jerome A. Bacon, for water purposes.

Another order was passed seizing land of Wm. S. Appleton, bordering on Chas. River some 500 feet, for additional water supply.

An order was passed authorizing the City Engineer to enter upon and take possession of all the lands taken by the City Council for the water supply of the city.

## FINANCIAL.

\$500 was transferred from the appropriation for the removal of ashes to that for highway general repairs.

On motion of Alderman Chadwick an excess and deficiency account was started, to which all balances of appropriation shall be credited and from which all overdrawn accounts shall be paid.

An order was passed on motion of Alderman Chadwick, authorizing the city treasurer to pay \$24,250, interest on \$850,000 of water bonds, and \$850, interest on \$34,000 of municipal indebtedness, and interest on city loans permanent.

## AUSTIN STREET.

The long agitated question of extending Austin street, across the railroad tracks by means of a bridge, came up on a majority report of the highway committee, signed by Alderman Chadwick, and Councilmen Rice, Bates and Luke, recommending that the street be extended, that \$3,500 be appropriated for the work, on condition that all the land needed should be given, and that the B. & A. R. R. company should build a bridge 40 feet wide across the tracks, with an approach to the same on Washington street, 30 feet in the clear. The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

W. O. Knapp's petition for an oil lamp on Warren street was granted and an order passed for the same.

[A carriage had been sent for Alderman Tolman and the driver returned and reported that Alderman Tolman was sick in bed.]

## LAND AT NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

The order appropriating \$3,000 for the purchase of a lot of land for fire purposes at Newton Highlands was rescinded and another order passed appropriating \$1,250, the same to be charged to any unexpended balances.

Alderman Chadwick stated that the committee had made arrangements for the purchase of a lot for that sum and the papers were now in the hands of the city solicitor.

The board then took a recess, and on reassembling adjourned without taking action on the ordinance in regard to a board of public works, as the four aldermen present were tied on the question of passing it to be ordained.

## THE COMMON COUNCIL.

All the members of the Council Council were present save President Bond,

who was ill, and the senior member Councilman Moody, called the meeting to order, and was nominated for president but declined, and Councilman Wiswall was elected by acclamation.

The ordinance establishing a board of public works was passed to be ordained by a vote of 7 to 6, the president pro tem, E. T. Wiswall, casting the deciding vote. Councilmen Fenn, Richardson and Hyde were not prepared to vote and asked for delay for further consideration of the subject. They were not opposed, however, to the establishing of a board of public works.

The new highway ordinance drawn to comply with the conditions imposed by the establishing of a board of public works was passed to be ordained, also an ordinance providing for a fine of \$10 in cases of persons convicted of keeping biting, barking and howling dogs.

On motion of Councilman Hyde the order providing an appropriation of \$3,000 for the purchase of a lot of land for the location of an engine house at Newton Highlands was rescinded, and a new order adopted appropriating \$1,250 for the same purpose.

On reassembling after recess, Councilman Richardson moved that the question as to the legality of choosing president pro tem by acclamation instead of by ballot as the rules prescribe, be referred to the City Solicitor.

Mr. Wiswall ruled that the action of the council was legal, as the unanimous vote suspended the rules, and it had been the custom to choose a presiding officer by this method, without regard to the rules.

Mr. Richardson appealed and the appeal was sustained by a vote of 5 to 5.

Mr. Fenn said that the appeal was well taken and the matter was then referred to the city solicitor.

On motion of Mr. Moody, resolutions were passed, thanking President Bond for the courtesy, fairness and gracefulness with which he had presided during the year, and giving him the best wishes of his fellow-members for his success in the board of aldermen.

Resolutions were also passed, thanking the clerk for his ability and efficiency, after which the council adjourned to Monday, Jan. 6, at 2 p.m.

## CITY FATHERS DINE.

A JOINT CONVENTION HELD AT WOODLAND PARK HOTEL.

At the call of Alderman Johnson of Ward Four a joint convention of the city council of 1889 was held at the Woodland Park Hotel, Tuesday evening, and every member who was not detained at home by illness or other imperative engagements was present, together with a liberal sprinkling of guests, among whom were ex-Mayor Fowle, ex-Alderman Farley, Messrs. E. L. Pickard, George W. Shepard, Frank J. Hale, Walter T. Phipps, Franklin M. Train, Judge Kennedy, City Treasurer Kenrick, City Clerk Kingsbury, City Engineer Noyes, Marshal Richardson, Water Registrar Glover, Health Officer French, and some dozen others, the company numbering forty-two. The guests were welcomed by Ward Four and a hearty hand shake was given to each. The dinner was served soon after 7.30, the tables being arranged in the form of a hollow square and decorated with flowers. The dinner had all the well-known excellencies of Newton's most famous hotel, and passed off very successfully. During its progress, Mr. George Shepard gave "The Good Ship," which was applauded so heartily that for an encore he gave "Never Push a Man Backward when going down the hill," the Weber male quartet furnished music in intervals through the evening and Mr. Frye, the popular humorist, gave a number of his impersonations of Irish characters, popular actors and others, which called forth abundant applause and laughter. A dinner with such aids to digestion could not fail to be enjoyable and every one voted it a success even before the speeches began.

Major Burr presided, at the request of the host, and began the more formal exercises by saying that only one fault could be found with the alderman from Ward Four, and that was his modesty, but all would concede that he knew how to take care of his friends. He would call upon a gentleman who was held in great honor in Newton, and who was always listened to with interest because he had some interesting to say, ex-Mayor Fowle.

Mr. Fowle was received with applause, and spoke of his pleasure at being present on such an occasion. Newton had always been a delightful place to him and one reason was that it had such men as the host of the evening, whose whole endeavor was to please others. (Applause.) He could not help thinking of Newton as it was when he was a boy ten years of age, and lived at Newton Centre. We did not have such characters here as Newton possessed in those days, and no such funny things happened now. He gave an instance of one of them when he and some other boys caught a mutton and a tiger for Alderman Johnson. The latter said that he had supposed the quartet and Mr. Frye would speak for him, but he sincerely thanked the speakers for the kind words they had said of him, and the citizens of Newton for the unanimous election they had given him for several years. It was an honor that he appreciated. His remarks were greeted with applause and the company broke up with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and three cheers for 1890, thus closing one of the pleasantest meetings of the city council for 1889.

Mr. Pickard said he was very glad to be present and to say something for the host. He had lived by the side of him for 18 years, and they had yet to have their first difference, and if any man wanted to quarrel with Alderman Johnson, he would have to do it all himself. He also wished to speak of the love and esteem the citizens had for Mayor Burr, and he was glad he was re-elected as he deserved to be. It was a matter of surprise to him that any man should have been willing to take a nomination against him, and he would not be surprised if the man who had done so now wished he hadn't. (Applause and laughter.)

Major Burr called on Judge Kennedy as a man who had served the city well in both branches of the city council and had been elected to a higher position. Judge Kennedy said he was glad to speak of his high regard for the host, who had been to him a friend worth having, and the whole city was glad to have him in the city council, as every one had the utmost confidence in his honesty and ability and straightforward methods.

He thought Newton was fortunate in having such men in the city council and gave some interesting facts in regard to the growth of the city, and the strong contrast between Newton as it is today and as it was a hundred years ago.

Major Burr said that all present were statesmen and were gifted with ability of various kinds, but he had only one poet and his name is Alderman Pettee.

This brought out great applause and Mr. Pettee, when he was allowed to speak, modestly disclaimed the honor of being a poet, but said, since he threw a few rhymes together for a meeting a few years ago, he had been repeatedly called on for similar occasions. He had written the first part of his poem under the impression that each one was to pay for his dinner, but since he had found that Alderman Johnson was to assume all the responsibility. It was the usual custom to keep the best wine to the last, but here the other policy had been followed. (Cries of no, no!) Mr. Pettee then read the following poem:

The year of eighteen, eighty-nine  
Is closing now its final day,  
And we've assembled here to dine,  
As its last moments fade away.

Why not this festive scene prolong  
Till its successor doth appear?  
And quiet hours with hosts with song,  
While waiting for the youthful year.

The mirthy greetings to it give,  
And cheer with happy singing,  
That all of us in peace may live  
To welcome its succeeding year.

But this receding, precious year,  
Has given us bright and joyous life,  
Though shod with a bitter tear  
At intervals of vicious strife.

But just one query— whom are we  
Enjoying this delightful ease?  
The City Government, perchance,  
Deliciously engaged at Lee's.

But not as junketers, we'll say,  
Though members of the Council true,  
For each his own expenses pay  
And that's the way we always do.

How easy 'tis to now suggest  
That the City should just once a year  
Invite its Council as a guest  
To join in banquet and good cheer.

'Tis useful, as he'll realize,  
Who serves his first exhaustive term  
Of City work to his surprise,  
And many other things he'll learn.

To some one, we indebted are  
For extra favors at this time,  
He lives from here not very far  
And what we gain is really fine.

A modest man he is, we know,  
Who's generous and kind also,  
And thinks him from all are due.

But since preparing what we're read  
A pleasant fact has come to light  
This gentleman, 'tis truly said,  
Provides this lucious treat to-night.

He pays for all his every care  
Comes to us to pay our part,  
Leaving for us not much to do  
Except discuss the cuisine art.

And every moment, we'll enjoy  
Till this diversion is through,  
And pleasure will his mind employ  
As sounding the shrill ringing dew.

But just one word for Mr. Lee's name,  
That's all we know of him,  
To compromise her rising fame  
We include in social fun.

Without doubt, you'll well remember  
The municipal election,  
And the third of this December  
And the result will be known.

But well not indulge in detail,  
Or minutes of that voting day,  
For we most certainly would fail  
To interest you in any way.

Winners, who are stepping higher,  
Should freely take of nourishment,  
And keep in store a latent fire  
For some moved with a gentle pace,

Patrons will find at these Stables the best of  
Horses never reached an active run;  
Who quietly enjoyed the race  
That gave them victory and fun.

And they are here among the rest  
In their pacific, easy way,  
Patrons will find at these Stables the best of  
Horses never reached an active run.

Others were in the heated fight  
More heated than we ever saw  
From early day 'till shades of night  
Directing that persistent war.

We say it with an honest pride  
That while the combatants went along,  
The people who fought on the side  
Would not raise the winning throng.

A comical from Chestnut Hill,  
Equal to any voter there,  
Did faithfully his office fill,  
Then mounted to the Mayor's chair.

And when his second term was run,  
A fight commenced at early morn,  
But at the setting of the sun  
The victory for Burr was won.

Dr. Porter was then called and gave an amusing story of Mark Twain, and Mr. Eliot Hyde, the coming president of the common council, was called on and said that it was of no use for a councilman from Ward Five to try to make a good speech, as they had to rehearse before the alderman from that ward, and he always seized all the bright ideas for his speeches in the board of aldermen, and for his poems. (Applause.)

Major Burr then said that the company really could not dispense without hearing from the host of the evening, and the announcement called forth three cheers and a tiger for Alderman Johnson. The latter said that he had supposed the quartet and Mr. Frye would speak for him, but he sincerely thanked the speakers for the kind words they had said of him, and the citizens of Newton for the unanimous election they had given him for several years. It was an honor that he appreciated. His remarks were greeted with applause and the company broke up with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and three cheers for 1890, thus closing one of the pleasantest meetings of the city council for 1889.

Ex-Alderman Farley was next called on as one who had done much for the city and enjoyed the respect of all his fellow-citizens. Mr. Farley said he had only done his duty, as other men here had done who had been called on to serve the city and he was glad to be present and speak for the host of the evening, who was always doing what he could for the good of all. That was the kind of men Newton wanted in the city council. (Applause.)

Mr. E. L. Pickard was then introduced as one of the just and upright men of Newton who always believed it his duty to take a lively interest in city affairs.

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CHAS. FRENCH, A. M., Prin.

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They remove all Dust, Brighten Colors and

Destroy Moths.

## NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff is cordially invited to meet at the discussion centre in this column. Respectful consideration will be given to inquiries, criticisms and communications of every kind whether coming from Tariff Reformers, Free Traders, or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

"Every advance toward a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization. Every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce; every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of commerce and intercourse with each other."

JOHN SHERMAN.

## An Interesting Dilemma.

"THE FREE RAW MATERIAL THEORY MUST BE ABANDONED OR DESTROYED, ELSE RUIN TO THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION IS INEVITABLE AND NEAR AT HAND."

COLUMBUS DELANO.

## Kansas In 1883.

Who pays these taxes? When the manufacturer of iron comes to the Senate and says, "I can live, or I can make a profit, if a certain duty is imposed," what is he saying? He is simply saying, "If you give me a certain duty, you put it in my power to charge over that duty as an additional tax on the farmers of the United States."

PRESTON B. PLUMB.

United States Senator from Kansas.

## DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I want your club to know that the plain, blunt yeomen of this glorious country will be with them in striving for a reduction of the burdensome duties on the necessities of life, and on raw materials entering into articles which we have to buy—provided we can be satisfied that our "interests" will not suffer under a decidedly lower tariff.

Now, we are told by those who ought to know, that the maintenance of our present high tariff is necessary to the prosperity of the farmer, because he has received more benefit under it than any one else has, in this:

(1) that our manufacturing industries have grown up mainly since the War Tariff was laid;

(2) that this tariff keeps in the mines and workshops those who would go to farming were there no tariff;

(3) that protection thus promotes the consumption of farm products at home, preventing more than ten per cent going abroad;

(4) that the farmer now gets most of what he consumes cheaper than he did under a revenue tariff—receives better prices for his products,—his land is three or four times as valuable,—and that his general condition is in every way vastly improved;

(5) that this is all due to the protective tariff and the consequent cheapening of comforts by home competition;

(6) that, if the tariff is substantially lowered or abolished, manufacturing and mining will cease, all labor be devoted to agriculture, and there will be no market for a large surplus product;

(7) that it would not do for us to enter the "markets of the world" with an agricultural product, for there is but one foreign quarter where any demand exists for imported breadstuffs, viz: Western Europe and that even if we could compete for that market with the pauper labor of India and elsewhere, we should not be so well off as now, because our farm products find better prices at home where 90 per cent of them are consumed.

Will you kindly oblige the tillers of the soil with the "other side" of this question?

A FARMER WHO WANTS TO KNOW.

DEAR MR. FARMER:

The Tariff Reformer welcomes your inquiry and will answer as fully as space will permit.

It is true that our manufacturing industries have developed wonderfully since the war tariff was laid, but it is not true that protection was the cause of that development.

2. It is not true that the Tariff keeps men in the mines and workshops. The Tariff has nothing to do with it. The people want coal, iron, copper, lead, silver, gold, and the myriad objects made by and from these substances, and therefore the people pay the men in the mines and in shops to get and to make. If nobody wanted these things how long would the Tariff keep the miners at work?

3. There is no law preventing the exportation of farm products; nor does the Tariff compel our people to eat more than they would under Free Trade!

4. All true in the United States, and true all the world over.

5. Not true at all. The Tariff hasn't made things cheaper. Invention and discovery have made things cheaper. The Tariff may have stimulated invention in some cases; in many more it has hindered it.

6. This is simply a restatement of number 2. It is silly twaddle.

7. Under absolute Free Trade we should probably have no greater agricultural surplus to dispose of than now.

Lastly, Mr. Farmer, let us quietly go over the ground together in a general way. We all recognize the marvellous growth of mechanical and manufacturing industry during the last quarter of a century. But we see this growth taking place in England as here. We find wages advanced here, but they have advanced proportionately in England. We find a tremendous fall in the prices of manufactured goods, but prices in England have fallen as much. It is as fair to attribute these conditions to Free Trade as to Protection; neither is the true cause. Invention, labor saving machinery, contrivances making one man equal to a hundred, the annihilation of time and space by the telegraph, the steamship, and the railroad, these are the agents who have worked for us, for England, for the world. We find these causes working out the same results everywhere, alike under Free Trade, Low Tariff, and High Tariff.

If on the one hand it is a mistake to consider Protection the cause of our prosperity, it is on the other a still greater blunder to suppose that we cannot get along without it. Let us make the case as extreme as possible:—suppose the present Congress should abolish duties of every kind whatsoever, thus establishing absolute Free Trade. Even then, Mr. Farmer, we should keep our miners and mechanics at work. We must have coal! Where should we get it? We cannot do without iron and copper and lead! Where shall we buy them? Abroad? We can't do it, Mr. Farmer,

because they haven't them! We must dig these things out of our own earth or go without! So we should go to plowing, Mr. Farmer, and leave you to plow alone. Now having dug up our iron, and grown our cotton, and felled our lumber, we must send these things to the workshops. What workshops? Why, if we want watches we will send our materials to Elgin and Waltham for them to make better and cheaper watches than anywhere else. If we want agricultural machinery we must let American workmen make it for their goods are the best and their prices the lowest. If we wish the finest tools we must send to the machine shops this side the ocean. We certainly shall not send steel to Europe to be made into locomotives, no, nor rails either. If we could take the Protectionist's word all kinds of common clothing are cheaper here than abroad, and of course we should have that all made here. We could go on indefinitely, and doubtless we should find that some things might be made more cheaply abroad. In such a case we should despatch our materials in all haste and have it done! Why not? Or better, we might make a surplus of watches, or tools, or leather, and send them abroad to exchange for what we wanted. All this, Mr. Farmer, under Free Trade. You can see how little harm could be done by a moderate reduction. Harm? No harm, but much good!

In closing, Mr. Farmer, let me put in one word about the Home Market. Today in the United States there are approximately 8 millions of persons engaged in farming, and 4 millions engaged in mining and manufacturing. If the 4 millions make a good home market for the farmers, it seems to me that the 8 millions make a pretty good home market for the manufacturers.

Now, Mr. Farmer, the eight millions have always sold their goods at the world's price; but the four millions have, until the last few years, sold everything at an unnatural price. And their cry still is, "Farmers, pay us a high price for our goods, and then we shall have money enough to buy your goods at a low price. If after a while you find yourselves in debt under this arrangement, we will lend you money on mortgages; and these mortgages will be signs of your [our] prosperity." What reply have the farmers of the United States to this?

## From the Wild West.

The Newton (Mass.) Graphic says that William Lloyd Garrison is making a bitter fight in favor of free wool. His honored father did something in that line, and with great success.—Chicago Leader.

## THE DR. M. MAJOR.

PRODUCTION OF THE LATEST NEW YORK CASINO SUCCESS.

At the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, next Monday evening, January 6, the famous Rudolph Aronson Comic Opera Company inaugurates an engagement of four weeks, during which time revivals of "Neddy," and the ever-popular "Eminie," will be given. The production of the latest New York Casino success, "The Dr. M. Major," will be the first opera, and it is said to be the most worthy successor to "The Brigands," which achieved such a hit in Boston last fall. The story of this opera being of a military nature, permits of gorgeous and elaborate scenic effects, which manager Aronson, in his usual liberal manner, has taken every advantage. A particularly striking feature in the grand march in the last act in which two hundred people take part, dressed in the regulation French Army uniforms worn at the time Napoleon invaded Spain. The troops, headed with full military band, also life and drum corps, is sure to prove quite a sensation. The cast includes Pauline Hall, Georgie Dennis, Eva Davenport, Grace Golden, Georgie Lincoln, James T. Powers, Edwin Stevens, Jim Brand, A. W. Maffin, Ellis Ryse, and others.

Suits may be secured by letter, telegram, or telephone. The regular Hollis Street Theatre prices will prevail.

## WILL WONDERS EVER CEASE?

It has been discovered that by means of the circulating blood any organ of an animal can be paralysed or stimulated into renewed activity if the blood is partially stopped. This discovery, which has revolutionized delicate surgical operations, is only one of the results of this discovery. The use of "Atropine by oculists is a remarkable example: For it matters not how administered, even if injected into the big toe, the effect is seen in the enlarging of the pupil of the eye. Another application of this discovery, as practical as any, was the idea that the great loss suffered by poultry raisers, owing to the fact that they were laying eggs with thin shells, the eggs were worth fifty cents per dozen, could be overcome, if the ovaries of the hen could be reached and stimulated to egg-producing activity, which manager Aronson, in his usual liberal manner, has taken every advantage.

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## THE NEWTON GRAPHIC

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THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

MR. BARRETT WINS.

Mr. Barrett has won in his contest for the speakership, and he is fortunate in having another chance to make a reputation. Whether the party is equally fortunate remains to be seen. The strongest argument against him was that the party could not afford to carry such a heavy load again, and even the Boston Journal says "That the General Court of 1890 should make a more satisfactory record than its predecessor is urgently demanded in the interests of the Republican party and the State."

The contest has been an unusually animated one, and on one side has been almost the entire Republican press of the state, who pointed to the record of last year, as something which ought to prevent any chance of the next legislature falling under a like misfortune. On the other side were Mr. Barrett and his friends, who used the methods made so familiar a year ago, and who apparently confounded devotion to Mr. Barrett with devotion to the Republican party, as they charged that a number of papers which opposed Mr. Barrett, including the GRAPHIC, were really Democratic organs. Apparently his success was a matter of so much moment to them that they would leave nothing undone for his success. Anyone who talked about fitness being a requisite for the choice of a candidate, or that the welfare of the party should be placed above the success of any candidate, was too particular to be a good Republican.

Nevertheless there are a large class of voters who hold the same views, and who are making the gloomy prediction to-day that Mr. Barrett's success will cause the defeat of his party next fall, and that no other way can the party get rid of the present petty leaders who belong to it merely for what they can make out of it.

The Wardwell men made a courageous fight, although they had the machine against them, and if the Sanger men had joined with them, they would have had a better prospect of success. Two candidates in opposition, as was predicted at the first, only succeeded in dividing the strength of the opponents of Mr. Barrett, and the Sanger men instead of holding the balance of power, as they boasted, had only a handful of voters. Yet had they joined with the Wardwell men on the first ballot, there would have been a tie, and this would have kept the men who are only anxious to get on the winning side from going over so promptly to the candidate who had the largest number of voters.

Still, Mr. Barrett may have learned something by his failure of last year, he may be able to keep order, to prevent the lobby from being again an open scandal, and to so make up the committee that the corporations will not be able to have everything their own way.

## THE NEW CITY COUNCIL.

The new city government will be inaugurated next Monday afternoon at City Hall, where Mayor Burr will deliver his inaugural address, and as a great many of his recommendations of last year have been carried out, what he has to say on city affairs ought to excite more than usual interest. The new members, or such of them as the prevailing epidemic will allow, will be sworn in and both branches will be organized. Alderman Petee will be chosen, as usual, President of the board of aldermen, a position whose duties are not onerous, owing to the faithful attendance at meetings of the Mayor, and Councilman E. J. Hyde will be chosen President of the common council. This is the first time the office has been held by a resident of Ward Five, and there is no doubt that it will be satisfactorily filled.

The new men in the board of aldermen are Mr. Lewis E. Coffin from Ward One, Councilman Fenn from Ward Two, and President Bond from Ward Three, thus leaving a majority of the present board still in office.

In the common council, Mr. E. J. H. Estabrook succeeds Councilman Rice of Ward One, Messrs. Geo. F. Churchill and Geo. A. Mead succeed Councilmen Fenn and Wiswall of Ward Two; Mr. F. M. Dutch succeeds Councilman Bond of Ward Three and Dr. F. E. Porter and Mr. F. M. C. Crehore succeed Councilmen Baullett and Moody. In this board also the old members will be in the majority, although as several have served a similar number of terms, the question of who will be the senior member is exciting some interest. The honor will lie between Councilmen Forkall and Roffe.

The three aldermen whose term ex-

pires next Monday, Messrs. Childs, Chadwick and Tolman, will be much missed from that body. Mr. Childs is so familiar with the city business that his advice has always been valuable, while his perfect independence has helped make the meetings interesting. Mr. Chadwick has been a very faithful and conservative member, not given to much speaking, but always going to the point when matters were under discussion, and his vote was always according to his convictions. The city loses a valuable official by his retirement. Alderman Tolman has only been a year on the board, but he has shown the importance of having good business men in that body, and while his speeches were brief, they were always clear and decided. A man of strong convictions always carries weight by his position on any matter, and Mr. Tolman has gone into city affairs with the same directness that he would display in his own business. With the two other retiring aldermen he has done much to make this business-like administration, and if he had consented to serve another term he would have been chosen without opposition.

## NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

In the making of good resolutions, so popular at this season, what a benefit to the city it would be if every resident would decide that for the coming year he would regard Newton as something more than a stopping place for his family, and a convenient sleeping place for himself, and that he would take an active interest in its welfare, and keep himself so well informed on local issues that he could form an intelligent opinion of public officials when another year comes round, and be able to give his voice and his vote on the side of the right. That would be one good resolve, and how much its faithful carrying out would do to make Newton all that it could be, and how it would inspire the hard-working members of the city government to do their best, conscious that their labors were known and appreciated.

Another resolution that might be made would be to do his full duty towards his church, to attend the services on Sunday regularly, so that in place of an appalling prospect of empty pews, the minister would see every one filled, and all intent upon the service. What an encouragement and inspiration that would be to the ministers, and it would also be much more satisfactory to them than any increase of salary could be.

A third resolution for the fathers and mothers might be to take more interest in the public schools, to personally visit them and see how they are conducted, and whether they could not aid the teachers in some way, by the exercise of parental influence over the children. The lot of the public school teacher is by no means an easy one, and a little encouragement and sympathy from the parents might be of great use in the schools.

Each reader of the GRAPHIC can extend the list to suit their own circumstances, and in spite of the ridicule cast upon New Year resolutions, it is better to make and break them, than to plod along on the same old level, without any aspiration for anything better.

THE Congressional ways and means committee are hearing some interesting testimony. A quinine manufacturer wants the duty restored, and said that it would only cost consumers a few more cents, while it would make the business much more profitable. But the greatest surprise was caused by the appearance of Geo. A. Macbeth of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, manufacturer of lamp glass, who wanted the duty on the chemicals he used remitted, and said that he could defy any competition on the face of the earth if he had raw free materials. The Macbeth chimneys are excellent for wear, and they are advertised widely in the newspapers, including the GRAPHIC, but the appearance of a man who could run his business without the paternal assistance of the government appears to have astonished the committee beyond measure. That such a man can come from Pennsylvania will equally astonish the country, as the Pennsylvania idea is that the whole earth and the fulness thereof belongs to them and should be taxed for their benefit. Mr. Macbeth added to his treasonable testimony by asserting that not a man, woman or child in this country paid labor more than he could help. This is all nonsense, of course, for all the Pennsylvania coal mines, to quote a single instance, are run solely for the purpose of paying the miners the highest possible wages, and for this reason the mine owners combine to limit the output, and so raise the price of wages, until the coal miners are the most fortunate workmen in this country! Mr. Macbeth is evidently not posted about his own state, and he is as decided about the benefits of free raw materials as though he did business in New England. Gov. Ames and other prominent Republicans here hold the same views. The moral seems to be that a man who makes a superior article and advertises sufficiently to create a demand for his goods, can get along better without government assistance than with it.

THE board of public works is adjourned for this year's city council to act on. It seems to be generally endorsed by the citizens, as will be seen by a number of interviews in another column. An effort was made to get the opinion of many others, but some were ill at home, and others did not want to have their names used. The general sentiment was expressed by one of the interviewed, who said that it depended altogether on the men appointed, whether the board would be a success or not. With the right men it would be an admirable improvement. This feeling probably had much to do with the defeat of the ordinance in the board of aldermen.

MR. WARDWELL has begun the fight against the lobby in the house, by presenting an order for the consideration of the committee on rules, preventing any person receiving a retainer from a corporation or individual from entering the Representatives' chamber during the session of the legislature. The order ought to be adopted, and the fact that Mr. Wardwell presented it shows that he naturally does not feel very kindly disposed toward the lobby. If the state wished the lobby to have charge of legislation, it could elect them direct and save the trouble of having members for the lobby to influence.

GOV. BRADDETT's inaugural was a sensible document, and he takes strong ground for ballot reform, civil service reform, and for the enforcement of the liquor laws. His recommendations for biennial elections are wise, and we are sorry he did not go the whole length and endorse biennial sessions of the legislature also, as by that means the lobby and the state house ring would be in a fair way of being starved out. The lobbyists would have to find some other business for the odd year. The reform of biennial sessions and elections is bound to come.

NEWTON was well represented at the meeting of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League in Boston, Tuesday evening, among those present being Hon.

John S. Farlow, Messrs. W. R. Dupee, E. B. Haskell, D. C. Heath, E. W. Redpath, Samuel Shaw, James P. Tolman, and other prominent citizens.

THE school board will meet for organization next Wednesday evening, at the High School building.

## New Volume.

With the first number in January Littell's Living Age begins its one hundred and eighty-fourth volume. It continues to present in convenient form and with satisfactory fullness what is essential to American readers in an indispensable current literature. Its value grows with the constant growth of this literature, and the importance to all who wish to keep step with the intellectual progress of the time can hardly be overrated.

The first number of the new year contains the following:—Lord Russell, Contemporary Review; The Incarnation, Krishna Murti; Maitreya; Magazine; Great Influence on Foreign Politics, Blackwood's Magazine; Among the Americans, by Arthur Montefiore, F. R. G. S.; Temple Bar; Books and Farmers, Murray's Magazine; The Old Missionary, a Narrative, by Sir William Wilson Hunter, K. C. S. I.; Contemporary Review; A Highland School Forty Years Ago, Macvey's Magazine; The Moon; and the London Spectator; Blowers, Leisure Hour; and choice poetry. This, the first weekly number of the new volume, is a good one with which to begin a subscription. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four-page each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Little & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

## MARRIED.

BOYSON—MURRAY—At Waltham, Dec. 29, by Andrew J. Lathrop, Justice of the Peace, John Bernard Boyson and Katie Murray of West Newton.

## DIED.

HOWELL—At Newton, Jan. 2, Lewis Howell, 88 years, 8 days.

MCLAINE—At Newton, Dec. 31, Dora McLaine, 71 years, 2 months and 20 days. Funeral at the house, Auburn street, Auburndale, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1 o'clock p. m.

SNEYER—At Auburndale, Jan. 1, Mrs. Mary E. Spear, 71 years, 2 months, 20 days. Funeral at the house, Auburn street, Auburndale, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1 o'clock p. m.

SPEAR—At Newton, Jan. 2, Edward Spear, 85 years 4 months. Funeral from his late residence, 59 Walnut park, Saturday, Jan. 4, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited without further notice.

OLDRIDGE—At Newton, Dec. 29, Richard Oldridge, 61 years, 1 month, 23 days.

DANIEL—At Wellesley Hills, Jan. 2, George K. Daniel. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Newton Lower Falls, Saturday, Jan. 4, at 2 p. m.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—Two rooms, 6 rooms in Bowen's building, Newton Highlands. Apply to E. Bowen, on the premises.

TO LET—A small pup dog, seven months old, bow red ribbon around neck, very black face. Apply to 100 California street, Mrs. Thos. Widon.

WANTED—At Newton, Jan. 2, Lewis Howell, 88 years, 8 days.

TO LET—In West Newton, on Prince street, a 17 room, 2 story house, 12 rooms; very pleasant and unique in its construction and appointments in every particular; has all the late improvements; will rent to an acceptable party on terms to suit.

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## NEWTONVILLE.

—Miss Everett of Washington Park is seriously ill with measles.

—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Tucker are receiving congratulations. It is a boy.

—Officer Soule is again on duty having recovered from his experience with "La Grippe."

—Work has been commenced on the enlargement of the bowling house of the Newton Club.

—W. H. French, the plumber, it is understood, will remove to a new store in As-socates' block.

—Mr. Edward W. Bailey is seriously ill with bronchial pneumonia at his residence on Cabot street.

—The Newtonville Literary and Social Club met with Miss Calley, Austin street, Tuesday evening.

—Mrs. Coffin, Highland avenue, is seriously ill with pneumonia, and her case is regarded as critical.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Newton Co-operative Bank, will be held next Tuesday evening.

—A beautiful display of roses may be seen in the elegant conservatories on the estate of Mr. Fayette Shaw.

—Robert Hill was confined to the house with the popular malady "La Grippe," the early part of the present week.

—It is said that a local physician made 55 calls last Saturday. There is a large amount of sickness in the ward.

—Mr. T. S. Nickerson, the popular builder, has been quite ill, is now much better and able to attend to his usual business duties.

—Messrs. J. C. Fuller & French have leased James Richard's house on Bowers street to Mr. W. C. Boyden of North Hampton.

—Miss McCluskie of Cabot street fell down stairs last Saturday and broke her arm. She is now improving as fast as could be expected.

—Ex-Gov. Claffin's new building on Washington street is nearly ready for occupancy, the interior work having been about completed.

—Officer Clay has been enjoying the balance of his vacation but his services have been in demand owing to the crippled state of the police force.

—Miss Belle Soule, who has been quite ill at Fairfield, Maine, for months, is improving in health and hopes to return to her duties in February.

—The topic of Rev. R. A. White's sermon in the Universalist church, next Sunday morning is: "Can Christianity be Christianized?"

—Turn 'er in or turn 'er out is an exciting game in which two elements of the Republican party are very deeply interested about this season of the year.

—The sociable at the Central Congregational church was largely attended. Supper was served at 6:30 o'clock, followed by the usual pleasant social hour.

—William W. Carter of San Francisco, a former resident, representing J. C. Hall & Co., lithographers, printers and dealers in book supplies, is here visiting friends.

—Capt. Mangling has leased the house formerly occupied by J. R. W. Sharpless, Newtonville avenue, and Mr. Sharpless has removed to his new house in Newton.

—The annual meeting of the Newton Club for the election of officers and transaction of other business, will be held in the club-house, Saturday evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.

—A resident of this ward, it is said, entertains the opinion that the order muzzling dogs cannot be enforced. A test case, may possibly result from his investigations at liberty.

—The order passed by the city council, restraining and muzzling of dogs, has met with the general approval of the citizens, although a few residents object to the conditions involved.

—The meeting of the Universalist society held last Friday evening was largely attended, and a keen interest manifested in the matters under discussion. A letter was read from Mrs. M. T. Goddard.

—The Woman's Guild will meet next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, subject, "Co-operative Housekeeping," and it is desired that members come prepared for animated discussion, five minute speeches in order.

—C. N. Allen & Co. will remove from their present location in Tremont block, to the new store in the Associates' building, next to Payne's pharmacy. Mr. Hastings, the jeweler, will also occupy a portion of the new store.

—The Newtonville Literary and Social Club will give a dramatic entertainment, consisting of a drama, "A Rice Pudding" and the farce "The Great Jinx" in Tremont Hall, on Thursday next, Jan. 9, at 7:45. Admission 25 cents.

—Rev. R. A. White lectured on "Glimpses of Life and Death" with illustration, in the Universalist church, Fitchburg, recently. His second lecture in the course he is to give here will be delivered in the Universalist church during the last week of the month.

—All the dogs of the ward are either chained up or muzzled through the efforts of Officer Bosworth. It seems a rather useless proceeding, as dogs from other wards are frequent visitors and more privileged, inasmuch as they do not wear the muzzle and are allowed to roam at will.

—The "Goddard" holds its next meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Universalist parlor. Miscellaneous program as "La Grippe" prevented the rehearsal of a bright, little play which was to have been given. Mr. J. L. Richards will read an original paper "From Honolulu to Kilkenny."

—Mr. Henry Dearborn is the owner of a very intelligent dog. Last Sunday morning he was walked and went to the cemetery in the morning walk. He returned with the muzzle in his mouth and very carefully deposited it on the front steps of the house. This operation he repeated in the day.

—Mr. Henry F. Ross would be an excellent choice for the board of public works. He is a sound business man and possesses the practical knowledge which is the important desideratum. His large business interests would probably prevent his acceptance of a place on the commission, but such a man would be a valuable member of the board.

—The following officers will be installed at the next meeting of Eliot Lodge, No. 1, Past dictator, J. B. Harrington; dictator, G. P. Attkiss; vice-dictator, J. H. Walker; assistant dictator, Ed. A. Bichardson; guide, A. H. Sisson; reporter, E. W. Vose; financial reporter, Lewis Greene; chaplain, Samuel K. Billings; treasurer, Wm. C. Gaudet; guardian, A. Greenwood; sentinel, A. S. Bryant; trustees, J. H. Walker, D. H. Fitch, A. H. Sisson.

—The Officers of the Supreme Lodge installed the following officers elect of Newton Lodge, No. 42, order of Aegis, in its hall in Tremont building, last evening: E. E. Moody, president; E. M. Billings, vice-president; Mrs. C. H. Hale, treasurer; H. H. Tilton, secretary; C. C. Thomas, chaplain; F. W. Turner, sentinel; J. H. Kenward, Joseph H. Richardson, sentinel; H. P. Dearborn, E. W. Keyes, J. C. Robbins, trustees; F. W. Fuller, past-president. A number of names were added to the charter list, quite a delegation from Auburndale joining the new lodge. Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

—Mr. H. D. Corey, formerly with the Pope Mfg. Co., has formed a partnership

with Mr. Frederick L. Milliken, for the general transaction of stocks, bonds and investment securities in all exchanges. Mr. Corey was at one time amateur champion bicyclist and has a large number of friends in Boston and vicinity. Mr. Milliken was for seven years the cashier of the Boston house of W. S. Lawson & Co., and is well known among the different banking houses of Boston. Messrs. Coffin & Milliken have spacious offices at 45 Foly street, where they would be pleased to welcome their friends.

—The following officers of Charles Ward Post 62, G. A. R., were installed last evening by Past Commander Henderson of Post 2, South Boston, in Masonic Hall: S. S. Whittney, commander; C. W. Sweetland, senior vice; S. A. Ranlett, junior vice; E. E. Stiles, quartermaster; S. A. Langley, officer of the day; J. B. Twitchell, officer of the guard; Benjamin Hopkins, sergeant major; Joseph Owens, quartermaster sergeant; George G. Abbott, Adjutant. After the installation meeting preceding the social features of the occasion, a vote of thanks was extended to the retiring committee, Miss Coffin, Miss Hardon and Mr. Lovett, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the reunion next year, the new committee being Miss Coppins, Miss Bassett and Mr. May. Refreshments followed the business meeting and dancing was enjoyed the remainder of the evening.

—The Highway department employees have been instructed not to take ashes from the premises of residents where swill or garbage has been thrown in as an added ingredient. Nevertheless, there are ash dumps where such refuse finds its natural resting place. A large portion of the part of the highway men, but through the carelessness of some householders, not over careful in complying with a necessary requirement, and whose ashes are removed privately and not by the city. The danger arising from such neglect is obvious, the presence of swill and decaying matter, possibly refuse from the sick room, promoting the spread of contagious diseases.

—The residence of Mr. William G. Bell, corner of Shaw and Winthrop streets, was the scene of a pretty wedding, Wednesday evening. The contracting parties were Miss Sarah A. Williams, daughter of James L. Williams, and Mr. Frank D. Underwood of W. H. Underwood & Son. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the family and intimate friends by Rev. Henry J. Patrick, pastor of the Second Congregational church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Tobey, assistant pastor of the Berkley street temple, Boston. The house was tastefully decorated for the occasion. After the ceremony the bride and groom were seated in a room decorated with a large number of 150 roses. The ushers were Alfred W. Bell and Mr. Brett of Harwich. The wedding supper was furnished by Paxton. The happy couple were the recipients of many useful and pretty gifts. They will reside in Boston for the present.

## WEST NEWTON.

—Officer Libby is seriously ill, the result of a severe case of a gripe.

—Miss Carrie Phillips has been engaged as leading soprano singer in St. Mary's church.

—Gen. Hitts is visiting his daughter Mrs. Burton, at the residence of M. B. Hussey, Elm street.

—The members of the city government of 1890 will take the oath of office next Monday afternoon.

—Sup't. Fuller of the street department has been suggested for a place on the board of public works.

—Mrs. Levi Parker is very seriously ill at her residence on Watertown street, with pneumonia and other disorders.

—The installation of officers of Newton Lodge, 92, I. O. O. F. has been postponed until Thursday evening next.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Price left here for New York Tuesday to attend the funeral of her father, Mr. Lyman Munson Shorey.

—Work is progressing on A. J. Fiske's new block on Watertown street. It will be an attractive building when completed.

—Mrs. Mary Bagley is lying in a very critical state at her residence on Webster street, the result of a fall Monday evening.

—Samuel Barnard has negotiated a lease of Mrs. Mary J. Leatherbee's house on Berkley street, to Mr. B. S. Palmer of Boston.

—The many friends of Mrs. W. A. Spiney will be gratified to learn that she is recovering from the injuries sustained by a fall recently.

—City Marshal Richardson is enjoying his official exercise behind the handsome new horse purchased for the use of the police department.

—Officer Holmes has been on duty at police headquarters during the absence of Sergt. Huestis, who has been one of "La Grippe's" victims.

—The first anniversary of Sisterhood branch 913, Iron Hall, will be appropriately observed in Knights of Honor Hall, next Wednesday evening.

—A watch service was held in the Congregational church New Year's eve, the members of the young people's society participating in the exercises.

—J. C. Fuller & French have sold a lot of land owned by Frank Hunter on Landre street, to Mr. Eben Clark, who has broken ground for the erection of a new house.

—Mr. Elliott W. Keyes was taken sick with a gripe on Saturday evening, and has been very sick all this week. Mr. Howard Gaunt has relinquished his vacation to attend Mr. Keyes' store during his illness.

—The annual meeting of the Riverside House, has been confined to his bed for several days with the popular epidemic.

—Mrs. Leonard Snow died at her late home on Auburn street last Tuesday afternoon. She passed away very suddenly and quietly while sitting in her chair.

—Mr. Chas. G. Tinkham has sold a valuable road horse this week, of C. G. Vinkham.

—Miss Mary Morgan, Central street, was taken suddenly ill Friday night and has not yet recovered.

—A party of friends spent a pleasant evening at the residence of Mr. Phillip A. Butler, Woodland avenue, one evening this week.

—Mr. Edward Anderson, proprietor of the Riverside House, has been confined to his bed for several days with the popular epidemic.

—Mrs. Leonard Snow died at her late home on Auburn street last Tuesday afternoon. She passed away very suddenly and quietly while sitting in her chair.

—Mr. Chas. G. Tinkham sold a valuable road horse this week for the use of the city marshal. Also a fine bay animal.

—The aggressive whist party was held by the A. G. C. Club, at the residence of Mr. Charles Almy, Woodbine street on Friday evening a very enjoyable time being passed.

—Rev. Calvin Cutler has been compelled to submit to the prevailing malady and was unable to attend the annual pastor's reception at his church, Thursday evening. Dr. Porter is attending him.

—Mr. Elliott W. Keyes was taken sick with a gripe on Saturday evening, and has been very sick all this week. Mr. Howard Gaunt has relinquished his vacation to attend Mr. Keyes' store during his illness.

—Next week is the week of prayer and the Methodist services of the week are to be held in the different churches. The first meeting will be held at the Centenary M. E. church of this place and Rev. Geo. S. Butters of Newtonville will deliver an address.

—The annual pastor's reception was held in the chapel of the Auburndale Congregational church yesterday afternoon and evening. From 4 to 7 o'clock p. m. were the children's hours, and a large number of them were in attendance. At 7 o'clock was the general reception, lasting during the evening, many of Mr. Cutler's parishioners assembling for social intercourse and enjoyment, though their pastor's illness and consequent inability to be with them caused great regret.

—Barry, J. S. Lester, J. Gallagher, T. C. Donovan, M. McDonald, D. C. Barry, M. Coleman.

—A re-union of the class of '88, N. H. S., was held in Nickerson's Hall, Monday evening of this week. Although some of the class were unable to be present, quite a large number attended, and a very enjoyable time was had by all. After the social meeting preceding the social features of the occasion, a vote of thanks was extended to the retiring committee, Miss Coffin, Miss Hardon and Mr. Lovett, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the reunion next year, the new committee being Miss Coppins, Miss Bassett and Mr. May. Refreshments followed the business meeting and dancing was enjoyed the remainder of the evening.

—The Highway department employees have been instructed not to take ashes from the premises of residents where swill or garbage has been thrown in as an added ingredient. Nevertheless, there are ash dumps where such refuse finds its natural resting place. A large portion of the part of the highway men, but through the carelessness of some householders, not over careful in complying with a necessary requirement, and whose ashes are removed privately and not by the city. The danger arising from such neglect is obvious, the presence of swill and decaying matter, possibly refuse from the sick room, promoting the spread of contagious diseases.

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## A NEW YEAR BOON.

Now white the old year's final sun is setting,  
Then dawning New Year, listen unto me,  
Grant me the priceless boon men call *forgiving*:  
"Tis all I ask of thee.

One is he who sits by the dead embers  
Of fires whose cheerfulness is warmth gone;  
She sits by me, by side-side, and remembers  
While years roll on, and on.

God pity him who can sit and ponder  
Over some past sweetness or some old-time sin,  
Sweep up, New Year, the pile of ashes yonder,  
And let all seem as if no fires had been.

Of what avail the New Year if forever  
Old thoughts cling 'round them like the deadly  
vines?

God pity me through all the future never  
Shall I be freed from mine!

—Ella Wheeler-Wilcox, in St. Louis Magazine.

## DANIEL TRUMAN'S VACATION.

In a dingy, cheerless office near the wharves and the shipping of a great city, sat Nicholas Thoms, reading the morning paper. Occasionally he dropped the paper and seized his leg with both hands, for the gout was a frequent visitor, and often sole ruler.

"I'd like to know," growled Thoms, looking at his bull's-eye watch, "what the young rascal means! Two minutes past the time and no sign of him! I'll teach him."

The door opened, and his nephew and only clerk entered with a "Good morning, uncle," hung his hat on the peg, opened the safe, and brought forth the books necessary to the day's business.

Thoms made no reply to the cheery greeting. Nothing unusual about that, but the way he stared and glared at his nephew on this particular morning showed that something in his mind was awry. He dropped the paper, and leaned back in his chair like a man who had made a sudden discovery and was overcome by it. The more he looked at his nephew, the greater, apparently, became his surprise and indignation.

Evidently Daniel was conscious of the disturbance of mind on the part of his uncle, and although he made an effort to appear as usual, yet the flushed face and constrained manner showed that he was ill at ease.

At last Thoms arose, adjusted his glasses, walked up to Daniel, and began to feel of his coat sleeve with thumb and forefinger.

"What's the meaning of this, young man? Where do you get such fine clothes?"

"Get them!" exclaimed Daniel, in a vain attempt at pleasantry and composure; "do you suppose I stole them? I bought them."

"You did! And I suppose you paid as much as \$10 or \$12, didn't you?"

"You did! Now I'll tell you once for all, if you're going to play the dandy, you'll look quick for another place. What would become of you if I hadn't taken pity on you when your father and mother died and left you without a cent, or a stitch to your back? You're the only relative I've got, and you're in the will for all, as you know, but if you're going on in this way, throwing away money on clothes, I'll cut you off without a dollar. Young man, don't come to this office again with this suit on. If you do, out you go for good."

"But, uncle, I haven't had any new clothes for three or four years, and I never had a whole new suit before."

"Three or four years!" shrieked Thoms. "It's 50 years since I had any, you young spendthrift. If I'd—"

At this juncture in walked Jacob Grumpler, a crony and fellow-merchant of Thoms. They were as nearly allied in character and purpose as two men could be—niggardly and rich—who despised everything, enjoyed nothing except money-getting. Grumpler's coming boded no good for Daniel, for there was no love between them; and moreover, Grumpler kept a clothing store and a tailor's shop, and would be displeased that he had dared to buy elsewhere. Daniel's suit cost \$20, and Grumpler would discover at once that it cost more than \$10 or \$12. His keen eyes fell upon the suit immediately.

"Well-a-well! Your nevy is getting to be quite a gentleman—quite a gentleman! You must give him a snug salary to afford such togs. Cost a pretty good sum, I fancy. Where's he buy? I could sell a better for—"

"Cost!" groaned Thoms; "they cost \$10 or \$12! Think of that!"

"Ten or 12!" exclaimed Grumpler, jumping up and examining the cloth, "where do you buy such stuff for \$10 or \$12? I tell you, Thoms, they cost \$25 if a cent! Lo! What a salary he must have!"

Thoms had not words to express his rising scorn and wrath. He sank back in his chair, glared, gasped, and shook his fist. The last thrust of Grumpler's was more than Daniel could endure, and regardless of what the final reckoning might be, he lost patience and temper.

"I did not pay \$25, but what I did pay was my own. I earned it, and I'll spend it as I choose. It's none of your affairs," he shouted, turning upon Grumpler. "Mind your own business."

Grumpler, always a coward when faced, slunk out of the office, and Daniel turned to the books with a trembling hand, awaiting the further outbreak which was sure to come. But one of his ships had arrived during the night, and there were too many callers to allow Thoms to do justice to his feelings. When Daniel took down his hat to go to dinner, his uncle followed him to the street.

"Look here, fool, ingrate, I'll have you understand that you can't insult my friends in that way. Don't come again with that suit. Off with it and take it back where you got it, or out you go, and I'll have nothing further to do with you. You understand, sir?"

Daniel Truman's father and mother (his mother was Thoms' sister) died when he was 12 years old. He went to live with his uncle but would have starved if

Thoms's housekeeper had not taken compassion on him and helped him when his uncle's back was turned. Daniel became office boy, chore boy and general menial—a mere slave, half fed, half clothed, and kicked and cuffed like an ill-conditioned cur. Thoms had kept his own accounts, but when Daniel was 15 it occurred to him that he could make use of him, and sent him to an evening school to learn book-keeping. Daniel was wise enough to see that he now had an opportunity that would serve him as well as his uncle. He inherited good traits of character and a cheerful disposition; if he had not, he would not have lived through what he had endured, and retained any redeeming qualities. He applied himself diligently, developed a mind for "figures," and made extraordinary advancement. Within a year and a half, he had full charge of his uncle's books, and Thoms, for the first time, had a regular set of books, neatly and correctly kept. When Daniel was about 19, Thoms' housekeeper died, and Thoms, becoming more and more miserly, was his own housekeeper. He gave Daniel what he called a salary, a mere pittance, and told him to take care of himself. Small as the salary was, Daniel welcomed the change, for now he could have his evenings to himself, and beyond his uncle's vigilance except while in the office.

At once, without his uncle's knowledge, he found evening employment. He rendered any service demanded, but in a few months began to keep books for small merchants who did not employ a regular book-keeper. This business grew beyond his expectations, and when this story opens, Daniel, now 22, had several hundred dollars in the bank, the result of evening book-keeping. During this time, he was clothed, that is, covered, with threadbare, faded and worn, and ill-fitting garments. He contended often with the clothing question. He had money to buy, but as soon as he appeared in a new suit, explanations must be made; and before he was 21, he thought that if his uncle knew he was earning money, he might take it. Further, his name was in the will, he had seen it, and, therefore, if he would be heir, he must dress to please his uncle rather than himself.

In June of this year, his shabby clothing chafed and hurt him more than ever. When he saw his acquaintances appear in new suits, he went to the office and stood later—shunned the crowded streets all his life. At the same time, however, his prospects grew brighter, his services as evening accountant were the greatest demand. He could not afford, however, and bought a modest suit, a pair of gaiters very fine and glossy they were, and a fashionable hat. He knew that his uncle would condemn, that there would be a "scene," and hence wore his old shoes and hat, for the suit alone was enough to baffle for in one day—in fact, he thought many days might pass before he could summon courage enough to submit the dazzling gaiters to Uncle Nicholas's criticism. In spite of all fears, however, he did not think the suit-fight would result as it did, and he believed that if Grumpler had not interfered, the outcome would be different. He regretted the hasty words, but they could not be recalled.

Daniel went sadly to his dinner. In this half day, the first time in his life, he had been a man among men. He realized what a difference dress makes. Friends complimented him, glanced admiringly, nodded approvingly. But it must end. "No," soliloquized Daniel, contending with himself, "I'm not ready to break with him yet. But," (he clenched his fists) "I'll not dress like a beggar much longer, if I am in his will, when I have money of my own."

The old suit went to the office in the afternoon. Thoms looked at him sharply, appeared to be satisfied, but said nothing. As for returning the new suit, he would not, come what might, and every day as soon as he reached his room, he put it on, determined to have a decent dress by night if not by day.

Until the first of August there was no change in the routine and the drudgery. The old suit hung like a weight, and the gaiters and smart hat could twinkle only by candle-light, but that was some compensation for daylight-suffering. During this time Daniel had made the acquaintance of Margery Porter, a school-teacher, lately come to town, who visited his landlady. The acquaintance appeared to be mutually agreeable. It was a new and delightful phase of life to Daniel, who had had nothing, and who in consequence had shunned people, and never before counted a lady among his friends,—excepting his landlady, who set much by him, and extolled his virtues. Every moment that could be spared from business was spent with Margery. Sunday was a day to look forward to eagerly, for Margery was in some shade of pink, or sat in some shadowy nook, leaning to her, or listening to the silvery tones of her voice. One day, at least in his calendar, was perfect enough to be with Margery with the new suit, with the "twinklers," as he called his dainty gaiters, and the jaunty hat. 'Twas a singular courtship. Long before a word was said about love, they knew each other's history and discussed it, almost infringing on the future unconsciously, and called each other by their first names.

On the last day of July, Uncle Nicholas remarked carelessly, as Daniel was closing the safe after the day's business, "Would you like a vacation?" Daniel would not have been more surprised if his uncle had knocked him down. Wonder of wonders! Uncle Nicholas proposing a vacation! A vacation! Something he had never had in his life! He replied that he would like a vacation very much.

"Well, business is dull," said Thoms, "and if you like, you may have a month's rest."

Daniel was on the point of thanking him, when he added, "Of course, you won't expect any pay while you're off."

"Uncle, what you pay me is hardly enough to support me. What shall I do a whole month earning nothing?"

"Hardly enough, eh?" sneered Thoms. "But you can buy \$25 suits. Perhaps you can explain."

He could explain, but it were wiser to remain silent.

"Then you don't want me for a month?"

"No; I can get along till September."

Daniel was in buoyant spirits as he hurried homeward. A month! His own master for a month! What walks, and little trips with Margery, for, of course, Margery was not teaching in August. True, she was working as a seamstress, but was her own mistress, and could go and come as pleased. Ha! and more than all, perhaps, a time to "look around"—what he had long wanted, for he knew that he was a good book-keeper and worth a good salary.

Only the will kept him back, but that became less attractive every day. If he could get what he ought to have, he and Margery could take care of themselves. To be sure, he had not offered himself to Margery, but there was no knowing what might happen during the month of blissful leisure. O! a whole month with Margery, the suit, the swell Derby, and the twinklers.

Thus his thoughts ran as he walked briskly homeward. But suddenly his pace slackened. Something began to quiz and question in his mind, and it gradually dawned upon him that his uncle wished to get him out of the way for a month. Little facts, hints and incidents began to present themselves. Once or twice he had found the office door locked in business hours when he returned unexpectedly from the warehouse, and always on such occasions Grumpler was there; and, often, he had burst in upon the two cronies suddenly, when all conversation ceased. What were they planning—the two silly ones? Vacation, indeed! The idea of a hard-fist like Nicholas Thoms giving any body a vacation, or giving anything unless to further some scheme of his own! "But I'll keep my eyes open," thought Daniel; "I know too much about my uncle's business, too much about his methods to be hoodwinked. Uncle Nicholas, I shall look after you!"

The next morning Daniel dressed with great care. The "rag-man" may have you," addressing the old suit. "I think I've done with you, will or no, will, unless we go a-fishing together, a-fishing in the harbor, up and down, and 'round and 'round for Messrs. Thoms and Grumpler. But the first thing," he continued, as he added the final touch to his toilet, "is to find out—er—to settle the important question," and he hurried away to Margery.

"Margery," he began, "I'm going to have a month's vacation."

"Delightful!" exclaimed Margery. "And I—I thought the—the first thing to do was to see you."

"Don't me," said Margery, softly, blushing beautifully, and bending low over her sewing.

"To see—her his courage faltered, "to see what you thought of it."

"Why, I think it's splendid! A whole month to rest; and you need it so much; you've been working night and day. You deserve it."

"Margery, I've got \$700 in the bank—"

"And I've got \$300 my mother left me, but—O—I forgot!"

"What do you think of a cottage in the country, a little way out, where the streetcars go?"

"Cottages and the country are always delightful, Daniel."

"A little cottage with green blinds—"

"And a garden—"

"And trees—"

"And a porch over the door—"

"And honeysuckle running over it—"

"And a bay-window, where there could be a snugger—where you could have flowers, and a hook to sew in—"

"Me! Daniel Truman! What a man! Why you haven't asked me, yet!"

"Bless my soul, so I haven't; but that's just what I came for—to tell you the first thing that I love you, and to ask you to be my wife. Will you?"

She answered by laying her head on his shoulder and throwing her arms around his neck.

The vacation was begun right, and, almost inseparable, Daniel and Margery began to enjoy it; and enjoy it they did as they had enjoyed no part of their lives before. And why not! The world had only just begun to brighten to them when they met. Life was a serious matter till fortune brought them together. But now—ah—now! Stout in hand and heart, the future bright and \$1000 between them, the rebuffs of the world, if they should come, would have no effect. And it was such a novelty, to both, to be free—from the interference of uncles with wills, and from the worry in regard to to-morrow's bread.

The first thing was the cottage. There was a month to find and to furnish, and they would not hurry. They contended like millionaires with large amounts. At last they found it—the cottage with green blinds, and garden, and trees, and bay-window, and porch—everything they had planned, except the honeysuckle, that Margery would plant with her own hands. And then the furnishing—the most delightful of all. To visit the great stores, to be made much of, to be bowed in and out with ceremony, to weigh and to consider, and to put down their money; to do all this was to enjoy continual picnic and jubilee. Three weeks flew by on unweighted wings, and the cottage was nearly ready.

When Daniel's boarding-mistress saw the cottage, she declared that she would keep lodgers—no longer if they would take her as a regular boarder. Here was another plum, for she was well-to-do, kind and generous, and really had made or helped on the "match." Everything works together for the good of those that help themselves. Mean time Daniel had found opportunity to give a little attention to his uncle's knowledge, but had seen and heard nothing that gave him any clue, and he began to think that he had been suspicious without cause, and that his vacation was due to his uncle's increasing greed, for business was, indeed, dull, and there was little for him to do.

On Wednesday of the third week the cottage began to take on attractive features. The carpets were down, and the curtains were up—everything ready for the furniture that was to come on Friday. Why not, then, on Thursday, go down the harbor, and spend the day by the sea? Margery had never been on a steamboat, and had never enjoyed an unpolished whiff of good salt air. Seated upon the upper deck of the little steamer, they were so intent upon the harbor scene before them that they did not observe other passengers who took seats near them.

As the steamer left the wharf, and Daniel leaned back in his chair to enjoy the sail and the scenery, voice directly behind him caused a cold chill to creep over him, and for a moment made him sick at heart. It was the voice of Uncle Nicholas, and there was the sultry growl of Grumpler. Daniel looked straight ahead, and tried to appear unconscious. Possibly he had not been, and might not be discovered. There was nothing to be ashamed of; he was proud of Margery, and rejoiced to be by her side, but he knew that if he were recognized he and his uncle were strangers from that time forth, for he wore the suit that had been ordered back, the twinklers, and the handsome hat, and more than all, to Daniel's confusion, he carried a cane. Now, a cane to Uncle Nicholas was like flag to a bull. He often declared that every able-bodied man who carried a cane was an incumbrance of the earth—a fool, an idiot, beneath the notice of intelligent beings. And here was his nephew and heir with a cane.

Margery now discovered that the breeze was too strong, and that more desirable seats could be found on the other side of the boat. Should he put on a bold face and introduce Margery? No, he could not. As he turned, he look

ed his uncle full in the face, lifted his hat, and passed him. The old man's jaw fell, he tried to speak, but only a gasp was the result. Grumpler looked vindictive as he surveyed his suit.

Well, it was over. He had run the gauntlet and was alive. For half an hour, Daniel was miserable. Certainly the end had come, and he could hope for nothing in the will. The cane alone was enough to cast him off. But as soon as his thoughts would let him think, relief came. Something in his uncle's and Grumpler's looks puzzled him. Not all was accounted for by their show of contempt. There was a look of surprise, of suspicion, as though they had been detected in something. And what were they doing on an excursion steamer? Not on a pleasure trip. As long as he had known his uncle, Daniel never knew him to go anywhere except between house, office, wharf and store-house. Thoms and Grumpler were on business. That was it! At all events he could see where they left the steamer, for he and Margery were going to the end of the route. Ha! They did not leave the steamer, and the reason must be that they did not want Daniel to know where they landed, or they would have him think that they were taking a sail for the pleasure of it. Nothing could be more absurd.

On the return trip the steamer stopped as she did on this outward trip, at a place called Pier Point. The place was a rendezvous for fishermen, and vessels outward bound obtained there water and ballast. As the steamer left the wharf, Daniel caught sight of a sailor leaning against one of the pier-posts. He knew him; he was on the Empress, one of his uncle's ships, on a foreign voyage. Ah! Had the Empress arrived? What was she doing at the pier? He remembered several things now. He had seen no correspondence about the Empress for a long time, but there must have been letters. Whenever the Empress arrived she brought a costly cargo of foreign goods. She must be there, but Daniel could not distinguish her in the forest of masts around the point. There was something to investigate, and he proceeded at once to make plans.

On reaching the city, Daniel left Margery with his landlady, and putting on his old suit, hurried away to Pier Point by railway, as there was no boat again that day. On Friday night, and again on Saturday night, he had, apparently, urgent business at Pier Point. The cottage was ready, and a cosier nook could not be found in the city. Not costly, not elegant, perhaps, but new, neat, and all their own. The wedding was to be on Tuesday at 2 o'clock sharp, and Mrs. Joyce, Daniel's landlady, was to give away the bride and Sam Barkley, Daniel's intimate friend, was to be best man. For the presumptive heir of a large fortune to marry without consulting the present possessor of the fortune, may appear reckless, but it is supposed that Daniel knew what he was doing, and was prepared for the sequences.

Possibly Daniel intended to consult his uncle, for on Monday morning at 9 o'clock he walked boldly into his uncle's office with the new suit, the twinklers, and the fine hat. He found Uncle Nicholas at his desk, poring over some papers. In reply to Daniel's morning greeting, Thomas laid down his pen, leaned back in his chair, surveyed his nephew from polished boots to jaunty hat, and apparently, made an inventory. What he saw so enraged him that for a moment he appeared to be speechless, but his tongue at last unlimbered.

"Ungrateful, treacherous scamp, leave instantly, and never dare to thrust your legs into this office—into my presence again! I disown you, disinheritor, you cast out forever! Leave!" Daniel hung his hat on the old peg and sat down.

"Uncle Nicholas, I want to talk with you."

## ELIOT RELIGIOUS SOCIETY

## FINAL REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The annual meeting of Eliot Religious Society was held in their chapel Monday evening, with Thomas Weston Esq., as chairman. The report of the treasurer, Mr. D. E. Snow, showed very satisfactory results financially for the past year. The new church has 1038 seats, and of these only 65 are now vacant, 973 having been sold or rented.

Mr. C. E. Billings, chairman of the building committee, submitted the following final report of their work:

At a meeting of the Eliot Religious Society, January 24, 1887, it was voted, "That this society erect a new house of worship at as early a day as possible." Voted, "That a committee of eleven be chosen with full powers to raise money, to erect and furnish church edifice, and such additions thereto as may be deemed advisable; also with full powers to act on all matters relating thereto." Voted, "That the general committee ought not to build a church edifice to cost in excess of the cash in hand and the amount pledged for the purpose."

In behalf of this committee I beg leave to make the following report:

The problems to be solved by this committee were unusually difficult. The present congregation and the rapidly growing community called for a large building so constructed, that, in the future, galleries could be added with but small additional cost. The building must have good acoustic properties, be well lighted, and, in its interior arrangements, convenient and adapted to all the varied uses of the church, society and Sunday school. The peculiar location and shape of your lot required that the building should be pleasing in architectural proportions and outline from three standpoints, viz.: Centre, Church and Eldredge streets. In addition, the society expected the committee to build and furnish an imposing and costly church edifice without the usual church debt.

The committee was elected Jan. 24th, 1887. They held their first meeting the following evening, Jan. 25th, and from that time onward addressed themselves unremittingly and with the best judgment at their command to the solution of these problems. The building, with organ and furnishings complete, has been made over to your representatives, the prudential committee, free of debt. The deeds of all the pews in the former house with the exception of two, (one valued at \$70 and one at \$30), were surrendered to the committee in blank, transferred by us to the parish, and cancelled by the treasurer of the parish, Mr. Snow, and a representative of our committee, Mr. Ellison. The valuation of the edifice burned was:

Deeds surrendered and scrip issued, \$40,880.00  
Pews owned by parish, 1,235.00  
Deeds not surrendered, 100.00

\$42,215.00

We were greatly strengthened, during the progress of the work, by the patience, confidence and most generous contributions of the people; and we take this occasion to thank one and all, who for twenty-eight months, so nobly stood by us and thus enabled us to perfect our work. We are sure the society will always retain a grateful feeling toward the architect, Mr. George F. Meacham, who not only furnished the designs, but gave personal supervision to the work in all its details. We believe the society will second our hearty thanks to all those who had a part in the construction of the building, and who, by their faithful and conscientious labor, carried out the designs of the architect and committee.

The sincere thanks of the society are also due to those generous friends who made liberal contributions to the building, in presenting the corner-stone, clock, memorial windows, communion table, pulpit Bible and hymn books, a floor plan of the building for the vestry of the church, and to those contributing toward the church carpets. We here-with transfer to the parish valuable books and papers, which have reference to the work of former committees, and which have come into our possession in our investigations; also plans of the present building, which will be of great value, should any alterations be required in the house, together with a detailed account of our work. I now ask your attention to a report of the receipts and disbursements by the treasurer of the building committee, Mr. John C. Chaffin, after which the committee respectfully ask that their report be accepted and they be discharged.

Mr. Chaffin's report shows the following:

## RECEIPTS.

Insurance from loss of old church, less at that time, \$3,680.29 for debts owed by society

Old iron and material sold, 94,338.71

Subscriptions, 94,516.14

Books sold through "white boxes," 24,485.00

Sale of Pews, 13,810.00

Premiums on Pews, 130.00

Deficiency in scrip, 7,603.55

Interest account, 7,257.71

Debt paid D. E. Snow, treasurer of Eliot society, 168,309.63

EXPENDITURES.

Woodbury & Leighton, work and materials, as per contract, \$113,983.32

John F. Frazee, plastering and other work and materials, 7,819.00

Albert B. Franklin, heating, 6,540.25

John Mack, plastering, 3,944.16

Evans & Tamm, stone and wood carving, 2,956.31

H. Hatch & Son, decorations, 2,815.25

Donald McDonald and R. Sherburn, glass and labor, 1,229.53

Albert Brackett and Newton Coal Co., fuel, 885.91

John and night watchmen and extra labor, 708.94

Simpson & Co., concreting, 575.08

T. Stuart, graving, 248.42

Chisholm & Co., recasting bell, and hangings complete, 376.00

Wiring church and chapel, etc., for gas lighting, 380.00

Postage and water taxes, 245.55

Fire proof sheathing in boiler room, 250.00

Extra gas piping and labor, 389.00

A. L. Rand, printing programs, etc., 68.00

Express, labor and incidentals, 298.07

Gifts, for parishes, 450.60

Woodbury & Leighton, plans and superintendence, 5,000.00

Insurance during building, 225.72

Organ and piano, 9,343.59

Printing account, 7,211.14

Cash balance paid D. E. Snow, treasurer of Eliot society, 2,957.71

By the financial statement here with submitted it will be seen that the cost of the new church edifice is \$165,351.92

These amounts include the following:

Cornice stone complete, \$385.00

Illuminated clock, 972.00

Amount contributed towards cost of new audience room, 1,050.00

Books for audience room, 42.00

Communion table, 75.00

Pulpit Bible and hymn books, 58.00

Framed floor plan of audience room and chapel, 25.00

Memorial wind ws., 11,916.48

Making the entire cost of structure, thoroughly completed and furnished, including these special gifts, \$178,967.40

In addition to this it should also be stated that the cost of 10 pews of \$172.00 were paid in to the building committee by individuals, for the benefit of the society.

The total cash receipts received from subscriptions, insurance, sale of pews, premiums, interest and other sources, are:

\$168,309.63

Of the entire amount subscribed there remains only \$45.00 unpaid; and \$30.00 of this being owed by non-residents—Leaving a cash balance on hand of \$1,257.71

Also, 30 pews unsold in the new house, valued at \$13,115.00

Against 11 pews in our former house, valued by the society, valued at 1,235.00

11,880.00

In this connection the treasurer desires to bear testimony to the promptness and cordiality with which the subscriptions, varying in amount from 5 cents to \$5,000, have been met; doubtless not without great sacrifice in many instances,—and in some cases subscribers anticipating payments, thus enabling the committee to meet all obligations promptly, and thereby increased our resources in the item of interest—turning over to the Eliot Church and Society, a thoroughly completed and furnished house of worship free of debt a result almost, if not quite, unparalleled in the history of church building.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: clerk, C. S. Ensign; treasurer, D. E. Snow; prudential committee, B. F. Bacon for 3 years, W. P. Ellison for 2 years, W. H. Blodgett for 1 year; music committee, Henry E. Cobb, A. S. March, Mrs. J. Sturgis Potter; auditor, Charles E. Eddy. The appropriations for the current year are: Pastor's salary, \$5000; janitor, \$840; pulpit supply, \$240; treasurer, \$200; gas and electric light, \$550; water, \$125; coal and fuel, \$700; incidentals, \$800; insurance, \$300; interest, \$100; music, \$1700; total \$10,655.

Thanks were voted to the building committee, the choir, ushers, Mr. L. B. Gay, the retiring member of the prudential committee, and to each one who made special gifts toward the building of the new church.

## Mr. and Mrs. Bowser.

"Now for an evening of solid comfort," said Mr. Bowser the other evening, as he fell into his easy chair and cut the pages of a magazine, "Mrs. Bowser, did you ever realize how blessed we are?"

"Yes, indeed."

"While others fall by the wayside we are spared."

"While others quarrel, and bicker, and seek the divorce courts, we love the stronger every day."

"Yes."

He got up, came over and kissed me, and upon returning to his chair seemed lost in reflection for a moment; then he continued:

"How curious life is! Do you remember the day I first saw you?"

"I shall never forget it."

"I was on horseback, you remember, and you stood on the veranda of your father's house."

"You are a trifle mistaken, dear. The horse had thrown you off into a mud-hole, and I shall never forget the picture you presented as you approached the house. At first I took you for—"

"What! A horse threw me off!" he interrupted.

"Certainly. Don't you remember how father—"

"Mrs. Bowser: are you crazy? I was never thrown from a horse in my life! I'd like to see the horse which could throw me off. You must be thinking of some one else!"

"Why, dear, you lost your watch in the mud, and father fished it out. Don't you remember how our negro Tom scraped the mud off of you?"

"Not by a long shot! No bigger ever scraped me down. You must be thinking of that yellow-haired dude you used to go with."

We were both silent for a time, and I had satisfied my curiosity, although dating back over a few years only, that nothing aggravated a husband more than to bring up the silly things he said and did during his courtship. It seems to be a raw spot with the majority of them after the honeymoon is over. But Mr. Bowser was not satisfied. After four or five minutes he broke out with:

"It's curious what a duncie a man can make of himself with his eyes wide open."

"Ye-e-s?"

"The idea that I should ever fall in love with you!"

He glared at me over the top of his book, and there was another painful silence, broken by his saying:—

"Well, I'll admit that I was in love; but I flatter myself that I didn't exhibit any school-boy nonsense."

"You was just like any other young man in love, Mr. Bowser. They have always been that way, and always will be, and its no discredit to them!"

"Do you mean to say I mooned around like a calf?" he demanded.

"I don't know how calves 'moon,' as you term it, but you wanted to hold my hand, put your arm around me, and—"

"Hold your hand—never!"

"But you did!"

"Mr. Bowser, I have one of my old diaries. Wait until I get it."

"Not much! You can't produce no old diaries nor forged documents on me! I anticipated an evening of solid comfort and you can see how it has turned out! Is it any wonder that so many husbands seek the saloons and gambling houses of an evening?"

At this moment the cook called me out to ask what she should prepare for breakfast, and a quarter of an hour later, when I returned to the back parlor, Mr. Bowser was deeply interested in his reading. I was glad of this, for I felt a bit conscience-stricken, but I scarcely got seated when he asked:

"Was Emma Davis here to-day?"

"Yes."

"How was she looking?"

"Very well. I wanted her to stay until you came home, but she had to go at 4 o'clock. She asked to be remembered to you."

"Yes. I hope she has fully forgiven me."

"What for, Mr. Bowser?"

"You know."

"I haven't the least idea."

"Ha! ha! ha! What dissemblers women are. It has always been a sore spot with you, though you never would admit it. How do you blush—ha! ha!"

"Mr. Bowser, what do you refer to?"

"Why, there's no doubt that the dear girl once fondly expected to be Mrs. Bowser."

"Nonsense!"

"What."

"Nonsense!"

"You say that simply for revenge, but I know better. We were as good as engaged when I met you!"

"Trash, sir! She was engaged to Jack Smith long before you ever saw her, and they are to be married as soon as his time is out of the navy. Don't flatter yourself

that she has anything laid up against you."

"Mrs. Bowser!" he began as he got up and crossed his hands under his coat-tails, "do you know who you are talking to?"

"I do."

"You are talking to a man who could have been Emma Davis's husband two years ago."

"I'll prove to the contrary."

"How?"

"By one of my old diaries."

"Diaries again! Always holding something over me. Now produce! I want to see one of those diaries you talk about."

I ran up stairs and got them out of one of Mr. Bowser's old boots, in which I keep them for safety. There were two of them, each for a separate year, and as I came down with them he looked puzzled and stammered:

"W—why, I—I—thought I—"

"Yes, you thought you had burned them, but you were mistaken. The books you got hold of the other Sunday when I was at church were two old receipt books of my particular value. I found everything turned topsy-turvy, and I knew what you had been up to."

"Mrs. Bowser, I—"

"Wait! Let us look up the Emma Davis matter. Here it is. Under the date of the 10th of July I write: 'Dear Emma was over to-day to congratulate me on my engagement, though she added that if Bowser was the last man on earth she would not have married him. She said his hair reminds her of pumpkins, and that his legs seem badly warped. The dear girl also—'"



# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

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J. A. Crossman, Faneuil.

Money orders are issued and cashed at nearly  
7,000 offices of this company. Orders issued for  
\$100, \$200, \$300, \$400, \$500, \$600, \$700, \$800,  
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\$9940, \$9950, \$9960, \$9970, \$9980, \$9990, \$9990, \$10000.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1890.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

**HOWARD B. COFFIN**

DEALER IN

**FINE TEAS and  
BEST COFFEES**

AND NEWTON AGENT FOR

**Deerfoot Farm Products**

363, 361 Centre and 4, 6 Hall Sts.

**COLE'S BLOCK, NEWTON.**

**THE LATEST!**  
Black, Brown, Blue, Tan.  
**THE EVENING SUN.**

**Frank Chamberlain's Nobby Hats**  
663 Washington St., Boston.  
Under Phillips' World's Museum.

**REMOVAL.**  
**L. J. MCINTIRE, Optician,**  
HAS REMOVED TO  
339 Washington Street, Boston.  
Up one easy flight.

**Ophthalmic Surgeons' orders a specialty.**  
Cylindrical, Compound Cylindrical &  
Prismatic orders executed at a few hours notice.

**Dr. F. L. MCINTOSH,**  
Corner of Washington and Jewett Sts.,  
(Office of the late Dr.

## THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mayor Burr Delivers His Annual Message.

Both Branches Organize and the Members Swear in.

THE LIST OF COMMITTEES FOR 1890 ANNOUNCED.

The city council of 1889 met at 2 p.m. on Monday for their last session and closed up the business of the year. Alderman Johnson, Childs and Chadwick were absent. The minutes of the last two meetings were read, and Alderman Harbach from the highway committee reported on the petition of the Jamaica Pond Ice company for a plank sidewalk on Boylston street.

The petition of the Newton Street Railway company, to enter upon and use the tracks of the West End company on Centre street, and to use the single trolley electric system, was granted, subject to the approval of the railroad commissioners, the system to be in use by June 1st, the cost to be lighted by electricity, the city to be protected from all damage; the system not to interfere with the city's fire alarm or police signal system; the wires to be cut if necessary in case of fire, and the company to stand the expense; a bond of \$5,000, to be given, and the order to be accepted by the directors of the company, with the understanding that the board of aldermen waived none of their rights.

The matter in regard to plans and proposals for a hose house at Newton Highlands was referred to the next city government.

An order was passed seizing some five acres of land on Charles River, next to the Wiswall land, belonging to the heirs of Amos E. Estes.

The report of the city treasurer was received and accepted.

## THE NEW BOARD.

The old board then adjourned sine die and the new board came together, Aldermen-elect Coffin, Bond, Petter, Harbach and Hamblen being present.

A message was sent to the Common Council asking for a joint convention for the inaugural exercises, and that body responded that all its members were present.

Both branches then marched to the large hall, the city messenger leading, followed by Mayor Burr and Judge Kennedy, ex-Mayors Hyde and Ellison, City Clerk Kingsbury and Rev. H. J. Patrick, ex-Mayor Kimball and ex-Alderman Tyler, and the aldermen and councilmen elect. A fair sized audience was present, and Rev. H. J. Patrick began the exercises with prayer.

The City Clerk announced that all the members of the school committee had signed their acceptance, which was all that was necessary in their case.

Judge Kennedy then administered the oath of office to Mayor Burr, after which the mayor swore in the aldermen elect, and the councilmen elect, all of them solemnly promising to sustain the Commonwealth and the United States.

Mayor Burr then delivered his inaugural message as follows:

## THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:—

In deference to an old custom we have come together today for a double purpose, to review the work of the last municipal year and to deliberate upon that of the year which has just begun.

The last twelve months have been fruitful of important legislation. A Police Signal System has been provided and will soon be in active operation. A contract has been made for street lights which secures for the city better lights than ever before at a greatly reduced price. New voting precincts have been erected in Newton Highlands and Newtonville. A high service system has been unanimously voted by your predecessors. About 700 acres of land have been seized for additional water supply and the remotest possibility of water famine has thereby been averted. 66,000 feet of land on Waban Hill have already been procured for the new reservoir and stand-pipe and vigorous measures, undertaken with the unanimous approval of the last city government, are now on foot to obtain all that the city will ever need for that purpose. The people of Newton have great cause to rejoice in the wise forethought of the City Council that has secured to them and their posterity forever this beautiful and commanding elevation. The land for the play-ground at Newton Centre has been bought at a cost of about \$24,000.00 and some of it has already been deeded to the city. The City Council contributed \$10,000.00 of the purchase money and the rest was perhaps the most important work undertaken by the last City Council was the attempt to change the old system of committee responsibility and to establish a Board of Public Works. In my last inaugural address I ventured to express the opinion that executive powers should not be lodged in the City Council. Time and experience have confirmed and strengthened the judgment I then expressed. I am not afraid of going too far when I say that the old system contains all the materials for bad government. That in spite of it our government has been good is due to the uncommonly high character of our electorate and of the men who have represented it in the City Council and to the alertness and sensitiveness of public opinion among our citizens. In brief, as I said before, "the men of Newton can make any system of government work, even the very worst." This, however, furnishes no argument for clinging to a system we have outgrown, provided that we are able to see a way to better things. I therefore trust that speedy action may be taken upon the ordinances referred to you by the last city government and that at an early day I may be able to congratulate you and the people of Newton upon a change in administrative methods that will lighten your labors and at the same time afford full promise of greater vigor in executive work and of more harmonious action in the various departments.

Through the liberal action of the last City Council a lot has been provided in the Newton Cemetery for the interment of old soldiers and sailors. It would indeed be a lasting reproach to a community like ours had it suffered men who upheld its flag during the awful years of civil war to rest in unhonored graves. It may not be out of place here

to direct your attention to the fact that the Charles Ward Post is sadly in need of a memorial hall and to bespeak your encouragement, as individuals, of so worthy an enterprise. Whatever we may do as city officials, surely we can give our individual aid to no nobler cause.

## LIQUOR LAW.

The vote against license was as usual strong enough to voice with no uncertain sound the sentiment of the people upon this vitally important question. During the year the unprecedented number of 40 convictions have been obtained for violations of the law. Too much praise cannot be given to the police department and to the fearless gentleman who from his place on the bench, has so honestly and courageously seconded the efforts of the department and the executive in stamping out the traffic in intoxicating liquors. I promise you and the people of Newton that during the coming year the law shall be enforced without regard to power or place and that impartial justice shall be meted out to every offender that can be unearthed.

## PLAY GROUNDS.

The last City Council, by its contribution of \$10,000 toward the Newton Centre playground fund, has established a precedent from which its successors are not likely to depart. It is much to be hoped that movements may be set on foot in the villages on the northern side of the city similar to that which has been so fruitful of results in Newton Centre. If two playgrounds could be provided for the four large villages the question would be well settled for all time. I need hardly remind you that every year's delay increases the difficulty of obtaining land which is suitable for the purpose at a price within the means of the citizens and the city.

## SEWERAGE.

The adoption of the Metropolitan Sewage Bill by the last legislature is a long step forward in the solution of Newton's local problem. Little can be done by you this year, for you must now wait for the outlet which the great trunk sewer will afford. Some work of preparation can, however, be profitably undertaken at once.

In reviewing the work of the departments I shall omit much that is usually included in the mayor's address, leaving you to find it in the reports soon to be published.

## THE CITY TREASURY.

On account of the transactions of the financial year ending Dec. 31st, 1889, there are outstanding temporary loans \$100,000. Bills unpaid 27,265. Unexpended balance of the Read Fund Income 626.19. Special Deposit made by Newton City Play Ground committee for purchase of land for Play Ground 6,000. Due Water Construction account on account of sale of bonds 5,415.83. Total 134,307.07.

Against this there are: Cash on hand \$68,130.24. Uncollected taxes, good 91,000.00. Due on treasury for advances made for the enlargement of Claffin schoolhouse 4,666.52. Leaving a balance in the treasury 29,489.74. Our liabilities at the close of the financial year were as follows:

FUNDED CITY DEBT. Outstanding Bonds and Notes and accrued interest on same \$273,084.54. Sinking Fund for payment of same 34,037.20. Net Funded Debt \$239,047.34.

WATER DEBT. Outstanding Water Bonds and accrued interest on same \$1,24,920.00. Sinking Funds for payment of the same 287,330.40. Net Water Debt \$95,589.60.

The Funded City Debt, December 31st, 1888 was \$31,218.38. Sinking Fund 25,963.68.

Net Debt \$282,254.70. Decrease in Net Funded Debt for the year 1889 \$43,207.36.

Outstanding Water Bonds and accrued interest, December 31, 1888 \$1,192,400.00. Sinking Fund 254,317.07.

Net Debt \$938,082.93. Increase in Net Water Debt for the year 1889 \$19,506.67. Total decrease in the whole Debt for the year 1889 \$23,700.69.

To this last total should be added \$19,612.08, cost of the Bemis and Washington street bridges. The Council of 1888 provided for payment of this cost by issuing notes of \$1000, extending over a term of ten years, thus practically funding the debt. The Council of 1889 received the order creating this debt and directed its payment out of the surplus moneys in the Treasury. The City's liabilities were thus decreased by the full cost of the bridges and the amount of such cost should clearly, I think, be included in the figures which represent the decrease of debt for the year.

The \$10,000.00 for the play ground at Newton Centre should upon similar principles be deducted from the figures representing the debt decrease. I recommend, however, that this be paid at once from the surplus moneys in the treasury. The total decrease is \$33,312.77.

There will be a large increase in the Water Debt during the present year. The cost of high service was estimated by your pre-decessors at \$95,369.50 and that of increasing the supply at \$88,900.00. Further sums of money, impossible to estimate at present, will be required for land on Waban Hill and for land recently taken along the banks of Charles River.

There will mature this year School and Library notes amounting to \$14,250.00 which will be paid from the tax levy; also a City note for \$20,000.00, which will be paid from the agency of the Sinking Fund.

READ FUND. Balance on hand January 1, 1889 \$895.13. Received during the year J. 614.22.

Total available for the year \$2,599.35.

This has been paid out for picnic, lectures, the library and the poor 1,583.16.

There has also been paid to the Trustees from the income of the year to make good the principal 300.00.

Leaving on hand a balance of \$636.19. The principal of this fund is \$40,000, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent, per annum.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

In 1889 the real estate was valued at \$25,390,300.00. The personal estate was valued at \$9,264,372.00.

Total \$34,654,672.00.

Increase in valuation of real and personal estate \$1,476,630.00.

Taxable value of corporate stocks, (estimated) \$3,461,740.00.

Taxable value of bank stocks, (estimated) 915,780.00.

Total \$39,032,192.00.

Total increase of taxable property for the year \$883,885.00.

The property exempt from taxation was valued at \$1,883,377.00.

The rate of tax per thousand was as follows:

City 13.41.

State 80.

County 59.

Total per thousand \$14.80.

IN 1888 THE TOTAL TAX RATE PER THOUSAND WAS \$15.20.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

It is gratifying to note the confidence which the public has had in the committee in charge of this department and

the unselfish support given to it by all classes of citizens in its effort to conduct its work upon business principles. Due regard has constantly been had to the amount of the appropriation and the work of the department has been well done in accordance with intelligent plans, carefully made in advance.

## POLICE.

The appropriation for 1890 contains provision for five additional patrolmen. Of this number four will be needed for the wagon, leaving a net increase of one for the ordinary purposes of the force. It is much to be regretted that the increase is so small. With the possible exception of the street department I know of no department where the demand for larger expenditures is so pressing and imperative as here. The crimes against property which have recently been committed with audacity and success in Newton have excited a natural alarm among our citizens, and evidence abounds that the demand for more police protection is wide spread. With our present force there are but 15 officers available for night duty, a number wholly insufficient to do half the work expected of them.

I desire to recommend a radical change in the schedule fixing the salaries of officers. They now receive \$750 the first year, \$825 the second, \$900 the third, and \$1000 the fourth, and every succeeding year. Every new officer after paying \$100 for the equipment which he is obliged to purchase, has only \$650 with which to meet the first year's expenses. I therefore recommend that the salary be fixed at \$900 for the first year and \$1000 for the second and all succeeding years. I am thoroughly convinced that the change I recommend, if adopted by you, will result in securing to the city the services of men whom it is impossible, under the present system, to tempt away from their private business by the offer of a position on the force.

## POOR AND ALMSHOUSE.

I renew my recommendation of last year, that a new site be found as soon as possible for the City Poor Farm. Without dwelling upon the many sufficient reasons for this, change it is enough to observe that the land now occupied by the farm is too valuable to be longer used for such a purpose.

## WATER DEPARTMENT.

The deficit in this department has been brought down to \$8,161.06 for the year 1889, as against \$9,572.26 in 1888, and \$11,800.79 in 1887. The expenses of the department, including interest on bonds, service and meter account and rebates were \$80,650. The receipts for meter rentals, which are not included in the total receipts of the department, were \$3,198.83. In 1889 there were \$2,650.

## REGISTRATION.

The registration for the state election, Nov. 5, was 3782. Ballot's cast, 2829.

Registration for the city election was: Men, 3859; women, 190. Ballots cast: Men, 3079; Women, 107.

I recommend that an effort be made before the legislature to bring about such a change in the state law as will make it possible to establish a voting precinct for the Lower Falls.

## SCHOOLS.

For information in detail concerning the schools I refer you to the annual reports of the committee and superintendent. You will doubtless be interested to know that the average cost per pupil has been reduced \$1.68 during the past year. I have taken occasion to visit every school room in Newton and I am glad to testify to the high character of the teachers and to the pleasant and wholesome relations subsisting between them and their pupils. My only standard of comparison is the schools as they were many years ago, when I attended them as a pupil. The improvement has indeed been marked. I have found the teachers doing the best of work in their own way, unshackled by formal rules and giving full play to their own individuality. Good work has therefore resulted from the employment of means as various as the characters of the teachers who used them. Moreover the system has been made sufficiently flexible to afford every facility for promotion to a pupil who is willing and able to advance more rapidly than his fellows.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY.

On December 31, 1889, there were in the library 30,616 volumes, of which 2,250 were added during the last year. The circulation at Newton was 52,450, and at the other villages, through the agencies, 52,780, making a total of 105,230. The increase in circulation over that of the year 1888 was 1,230.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The department has answered 33 calls during the year 1889. On Thanksgiving day engines 1 and 2, with details from companies 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7 rendered efficient service in controlling the great fire in Boston. The total loss by fire for the year has been \$38,055.42. The loss in excess of insurance has been \$4,719.52.

I urge your earnest and favorable consideration of recommendations for changes of system which will be made available by the chief engineer in his annual report.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

The work of the department has been performed with unusual and commendable energy. Under its control the spread of a malignant contagion disease has been arrested, house foul has been collected and removed with more efficiency than ever before since the creation of the department, and important improvements in drainage have been ordered and successfully effected on Keweenaw, Clinton and Oakland streets. Provision has also been made for draining wet lands on Elm and River streets, and the work will be undertaken in the spring.

The members of the board are unanimous in their approval of the project for erecting a ward for contagious diseases at the Newton Cottage Hospital. Such a ward would prove a most important agent in dealing with contagious diseases and would greatly assist the board in its efforts to control them. I trust that you will find a way to provide the funds for its erection.

## DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations have been exceeded in nine departments of expenditures out of forty-seven. If you agree with me that it is desirable to keep expenses within appropriations you and you alone are able to apply the remedy for the evil. As members of the committees you have practically full control of most of the appropriations. ForeSight, watchfulness and caution, not spasmodic, but unerring from day to day, week to week, and month to month, will result in a prudent administration of department appropriations.

## Gentlemen of the City Council:

In addressing you for the second and last time I venture to express the hope that we may work together cordially and harmoniously for the best good of our fellow-citizens, who have honored us by entrusting to us the management of their public affairs. Those of you who have served the city before already know, and

those of you who take their seats here to-day for the first time will soon learn that strong and pressing demands are made by individuals who must be refused, if a sole regard to the interests of all the people is to control your action. It is impossible for you to do your full duty, I trust, therefore, that a truly broad and catholic spirit may control your deliberations, and that by means of cordial co-operation between you, the executive and the various departments, the best results for all the people of all the villages may be obtained.

The message was heartily applauded and at its conclusion, both boards as

(continued on page 6)

## SOLID EDUCATION,

## BUSINESS and STENOGRAPHIC

## FRENCH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

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Still maintains its superior reputation for thoroughly practical and reliable instruction, completely qualifying students, male



## THE NEWTON GRAPHIC

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THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

## MAYOR BURR'S INAUGURAL.

The brief but comprehensive review, in Mayor Burr's inaugural, of the work done the past year, makes it a very important document to those who wish to keep posted on Newton's affairs. A great deal has been accomplished and the mayor would certainly have good reason for feeling some satisfaction in looking back over the year's work. Reforms long talked of and long looked upon as almost unattainable have been brought to pass, and Newton has taken a long step forward the past year. The high service system will be one of the greatest benefits that could have been conferred upon the city and will have an important effect upon its future growth; to have brought that about would alone have been an honor to any administration.

The recommendations as to the legislation for the coming year are all of them important, the first in order being the board of public works, which would place the city business on a business like footing. Committees have done very well in the past, but the interests of Newton have outgrown that system, and with the right men in command, a board of public works would astonish those who are used to the present loose and rather irresponsible methods.

Attention is called to the need of a memorial hall for Charles Ward Post, and in one city they are talking of erecting such a building for city purposes, making it large enough to accommodate all the city offices, and also the Post, which would not be a bad idea to follow in Newton. Our City Hall is hardly a building to point out to strangers with much pride, and except for our Public Library and our churches, Newton is very poorly provided with handsome public buildings. Newton Centre has made a beginning with its extensive playground, and perhaps this commendable public spirit will grow to such an extent that we shall see both the other playgrounds secured and also a noble memorial hall.

The promises made last year in regard to the enforcement of the liquor law are repeated with emphasis, and Mayor Burr promises that the law shall be enforced "without regard to power or place, and that impartial justice shall be meted out to every offender." This is significant and shows that the policy of last year is to be continued. This is as it should be, but it takes a good deal of courage to promise and carry out such an impartial policy.

The sewerage problem, next in importance after high service, is touched upon, and preparation for the Metropolitan system is recommended.

Financially a very satisfactory showing is made, as the debt has been practically decreased some \$3,000 and there is a balance on hand of over \$29,000, enough to cover all bills belonging to the year and leave a balance besides.

The highway department has been very satisfactorily managed the past year, and so has the police department. The recommendations as to the changes in the salaries are sensible ones, and would not materially add to the city's expenses. The removal of the almshouse is again recommended, and there will probably be repeated the same quest for a site against which the neighbors will not object, which resulted in failure the past year. However, there nothing like trying, and success may crown the efforts of the diligent seekers.

That a polling place is needed at the Lower Falls will be denied by no one, and it would be welcome to the residents there, who now have to go a long distance to vote.

Mayor Burr gives a very hearty endorsement to our school system, and has broken the record by personally visiting every room, and his testimony is interesting. The Public Library shows a steady growth, and is filling an important place in the city. The board of health is also endorsed, and it certainly has performed more work than ever before in its history, more important matters than usual having come up for decision. Only nine departments out of thirty have exceeded their appropriations, which is encouraging, and gives rise to the hope that the time will come when no appropriation will be exceeded.

In closing Mayor Burr recommends a catholic spirit in dealing with all questions that may come up, and looking at them from the point of view of the interest of the whole city, instead of any one

locality, by which alone the best results can be obtained.

It will be noticed that Mayor Burr calls this his last inaugural message, which is only repeating what he said privately before his first nomination, that he would not take the office more than two terms. It is as long as any business man can afford to take it, especially now when the occupant has to devote the major part of his time to its duties. It has become a very responsible position, and Mayor Burr has set an example to his successors that will be difficult to follow.

The message is shorter than is customary, but all important topics are comprehensively treated and it is a very business like document. Mayor Burr has shown himself skilled in the art of condensation, and it is so brief that every citizen should read it with care.

## THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The school board of 1890 is now organized and ready for business. An excellent selection has been made in electing Mr. Hollis chairman, as the public will have confidence in his fairness on whatever question may come up.

Mr. Bell's position in regard to the impropriety of having the superintendent as secretary of the board will be endorsed by most fair minded citizens, and it is only within a very few years that such a curious proceeding has been followed in Newton. It would be just as proper for the head-master of the high school to serve in that capacity, as it is for the superintendent. His presence serves as an effectual bar to any criticism of his policy, or any special part of that policy, and it makes him really a member of the board, to all intents and purposes.

The two offices ought not to be combined, and it is easy to see that cases might arise in which the superintendent would be greatly embarrassed by being compelled to be present at all discussions. Even the most obtuse can see that, but probably the majority did not think of this, but only thought of following the precedent which had been established.

Of course if the meetings of the board are to be merely routine affairs in which all the suggestions of the superintendent are to be blindly followed, and the members are to have no opinion of their own, his presence as secretary would not be out of place, and he would be subjected to no embarrassment. But in that case why need all the members be present at all, the superintendent could attend, make his suggestions, go through the form of passing them, make his records as secretary, refer all questions to the appropriate committees, with the action that needed to be taken in each case, and the members would save themselves the necessity of being bored for two or three hours on one evening each month. This however is not the popular idea of the duties of members of the school board.

The Newton representatives were well treated in the assignment of committees. Mr. Ranlett obtains the chairmanship of the committee on elections, and a place on the committee on labor. Mr. Gilman gets his old place on the committee on parishes and religious societies, and a good position on the committee on mercantile affairs. In awarding committee places Speaker Barrett is said to have remembered his friends and his enemies also. The plums went to the Barrett men, the railroad committee being made up of Barrett Republicans and Barrett Democrats, and not one Wardwell man on it. Mr. Dewey, the thick and thin champion of Mr. Barrett, gets promoted over the head of Mr. Wardwell to the chairmanship of the house judiciary. Mr. Bridgeman of Auburndale, the legislative reporter of the Springfield Republican, has analyzed the situation as follows: The committees which are especially desired show strange features. Manufactures has six Barrett republicans and no Wardwell men. Mercantile affairs has six Barrett men no Wardwell; printing, three Barrett men and four democrats; prisons, six Barrett men, no Wardwell; public charitable institutions, six Barrett and no Wardwell; street railways, seven Barrett, no Wardwell and only one democrat; towns (which must pass on the Beverly case, and appears to be almost solid in favor of the Farms), four Barrett, one Wardwell and two democrats. Not a Wardwell or a Sanger man has been appointed to the position of monitor. This open way of rewarding members for campaign work is not particularly creditable, either to the speaker or the members, but it is only what was expected, and what the Barrett campaign committee threatened to do.

It is curious to see what different views men take of the same thing. A GRAPHIC representative happened to talk with two prominent Republicans about the Blaine-Gladstone articles in the North American Review. One citizen, who has always been an enthusiastic admirer of the man from Maine, said that his reply to Gladstone was one of the grandest papers ever written, that it demonstrated the immense superiority of Blaine to any foreign statesman. The other citizen, an equally prominent Republican but never a Blaine man, confessed that he was very much disappointed in Mr. Blaine's paper, that while it was well written, the arguments lacked cogency, and it was a weak production, much inferior to that of the English statesman. Such diverse opinions from intelligent readers are certainly curious, and show how much one's mental spectacles have to do with the opinions he forms, and that one man's opinions may be just as near right as another's, if not more so.

The Boston Journal is easily the leading Republican daily of Boston, and also of New England, and it has made a

strong fight the past year for purity in politics and the making of fitness a test for the nomination of candidates. It has probably a stronger hold upon its readers than any of the other dailies, as a large majority of them take their political opinions from its columns. A paper does not possess this confidence without having done something to deserve it, and its editorial utterances are always serious and dignified, while in its news columns it avoids the sensational, and all that is not fit for family reading. On another page some of its special merits are set forth, and the reasons why it hopes to command an even larger patronage in the coming year.

The Boston Traveller is very confusing sometimes, as when it says that the people have paid a sugar tax of a billion and a half of dollars since the war, and that this tax has been a daily burden on the pockets of the working people of the country; that the people should no longer be taxed for the benefit of the Louisiana planters, and that Congress will make a mistake if it does not put sugar on the free list. Such a declaration must be very discouraging to the American Economist, which has been teaching for a year past, that it was the foreign producers who pay the tariff taxes, and not the American consumers, and we are afraid the Traveller is becoming unsound on the Tariff. But when such leaders as Governor Ames, ex-Governor Claffin and others begin to petition Congress for free raw material it is no wonder that the organs become unsettled.

The papers are quoting Daniel Webster's prediction as to the results of favoring one class at the expense of another, made in 1820, and applying it to the scenes that are taking place daily before the ways and means committee at Washington. Mr. Webster said: "Hence a perpetual contest carried on between the different interests of society. Agriculture taxed to-day to sustain manufacturers—commerce taxed to-morrow to sustain agriculture—and then impositions perhaps on both manufacturers and agriculture to support commerce. I can hardly conceive of anything worse than a policy which shall place the great interests of this country in hostility to one another—a policy which will keep them in constant conflict and bring them every year to fight their battles in the committee-rooms of the House of Representatives at Washington."

But in his later days Mr. Webster became an advocate of protection, in the mild form in which it then appeared, and defended his course by saying that New England adopted that policy in self defense. The national laws had ruined her commerce and she had either to go into manufacturing or starve.

The City Council have gone back this year to the old custom of ringing the bells for one half hour at morning, noon and sunset on Washington's birthday, and unless some philanthropist shall arise to amend the order, the people in the vicinity of the bells will have to stand the infliction, unless they are able to get out of town. It is an old custom but one more honored in the breach than in the observance. It was omitted last year, greatly to the comfort of invalids and others, and the physicians says that the noise is very injurious to the sick. The custom is well enough for the Fourth of July, when the day is given over to noise. The City Council would probably vote unanimously to dispense with the custom, if the matter was only called to their attention.

A cardboard trust is the latest thing in the combination line, and under its beneficent workings the price of cardboard has started on its way upwards. The printers and all who use cardboard in any shape will be called upon to contribute a few cents on every lot of material, to help out the manufacturers, who desire to get rich a little faster than they have been doing, and who will succeed if the trust will only hold together long enough. Like the sugar trust, it only calls for a cent or two a pound from every consumer, and the foundation for a magnificent fortune is laid. Trusts are a splendid thing for those on the inside, and the great majority need only look on and pay the bills.

The Hospital Sunday contributions now foot up over two thousand dollars, and the returns are still coming in. Some of the city churches responded more than generously, and the claims of the hospital are certainly as important as any that are presented. The hospital is doing a much needed work in this city, and one of the features is the training school for nurses, which is treated of in a communication in another column. There are several vacancies in the school, which those young ladies seeking for a career of usefulness would do well to consider.

If Senator Frye's bill for encouraging commerce should pass, all our capitalists will go into the steamship business, as according to the best authorities they will be able to make from 15 to 20 per cent. on the capital invested, and that without counting the returns from the cargoes carried. American ships would cover the seas, and we would all get rich, that is, all except those who pay the taxes.

Mayor Douglas of Brockton, one of the most wide-awake business men in the state, recommended a board of public works for his city, which he says is "one of the greatest needs of a growing and rapidly developing city like Brockton." The same conditions exist in Newton, and this is an endorsement of the position taken by Mayor Burr.

It is rumored that Chief Justice Brigham is to resign very soon and that Judge Pitman will be promoted to fill the vacancy.

The Democratic state committee has shown signs of progress in its reorganization, with Josiah Quincy as secretary and Nathan Matthews, Jr., chairman of the executive committee. The young democracy are now at the front, and will probably do their best to make things lively in future campaigns.

Gen. GREENLY says that it is not the Gulf Stream at all, but the storms in Canada, which are to blame for these mild winters, by causing a prevalence of south and southwest winds. If this be true, there is hope for New England yet, and the old-fashioned and so-called bracing winters may return again.

A Auburndale correspondent makes a spirited protest against dogs, in a communication in another column, and he evidently regards them as an unmitigated nuisance. Nevertheless, judging from appearances, lovers of dogs are in the majority in Newton, and will probably continue so.

MEMBERS of our Great and General Court ought really to take out accident insurance policies, as our supreme court has decided that those who ride on a free railroad pass will have to take their own risk, and cannot recover damages through any negligence of the railroad company.

LOWEL has also adopted the Gamewell police signal system, and it is becoming a regular epidemic among the cities of this country. Evidently people know a good thing when they see it.

The list of committees was announced with unusual promptness this year, and the city council lost no time in getting ready for business.

Children thrive on Bent & Co.'s Crackers.

## MARRIED.

UNDERWOOD—WHITEY—At West Newton, Jan. 1, by Rev. H. J. Patrick, Franklin Dodge Underwood of Hailei and Sarah Ann Whitley of West Newton.

MEAGANAHAN—At West Newton, Dec. 31, by Rev. Mr. Patrick, Mead of Boston, Boston and Catherine Agnes Lianahan.

## DIED.

LUTHER—In Newton, Jan. 9, Benjamin S. Luther, aged 89 years.

SHOREY—In New York City, suddenly, Dec. 29, Mrs. Anna Munson Shorey, 53 years, 1 month.

WALLES—In Colorado, Dec. 25, Harrison G. Otis Wales, son of the late Nathaniel Wales of Newton.

WENTWORTH—At West Newton, Jan. 6, Mrs. Alice Wentworth, 81 years, 11 months.

WILLIAMS—At Newton, Jan. 4, Henry Bennett Williams, 78 years.

PULSIFER—At Newtonville, Jan. 8, Lydia A. S., widow of Nathaniel Pulsifer, 71 years, 4 mos.

AYERS—At Newton Centre, Jan. 8, Mrs. Emilie Ayers of Pembroke, Mass., 77 years.

LILLEY—At Newton Centre, Jan. 1, Oliver C. Lilley, Jr., 2 years, 9 months, 7 days.

CHAMBERLIN—At Newton, Jan. 2, John E. Chamberlin, 53 years, 4 months.

CONLEY—At Newton, Jan. 2, Peter Conley, 85 years.

ELLIS—At West Newton, Jan. 3, Mrs. Caroline Ellis, 68 years, 1 month.

SHELDON—At Newton Centre, Jan. 5, Edward P. Sheldon, 14 years, 5 months.

FANNING—At West Newton, Jan. 4, Catherine A. Fanning, 3 years, 37 days.

BAGLEY—At West Newton, Jan. 5, Mary Bagley, 65 years, 8 months, 25 days.

CORRIDOR—At West Newton, Jan. 6, Catherine Corridor, 25 years, 11 months.

GILMAN—At West Newton, Jan. 6, Mrs. Anna Gilman, mother of Rev. N. P. Gilman, 77 years, 10 months, 5 days.

FARRELL—At Newton, Jan. 6, Bernard Farrell, 21 years, 1 month, 15 days.

DURANT—At Newton Upper Falls, Jan. 7, Patrick Durant, 80 years.

KINSELLA—At Newton, Jan. 8, Margaret Kinella, 84 years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR SALE—A single sleigh, can be seen at 197 Walnut street, Newtonville. 14<sup>th</sup>

FOR SALE—Three houses and about 30,000 feet of land, on the corner of Highland and Murray streets, Newtonville. If will be all modish and sold separately or all together. Apply to John Irving, on the premises. 14<sup>th</sup>

WANTED—At once, a first class family cow, young, sound and kind. Must be war- ranted good milk. To be in milk in April. Mrs. Pitt Jersey, Pittsfield. Ad- dress with full particulars, Box 167, Auburndale.

TO LET—Ferment of 6 rooms in Bowen's T. building, Newton Highlands. Apply to E. Bowen, on the premises. 13<sup>th</sup>

WANTED—A neat appearing boy about 17 years old, to learn the hair dressing busi- ness. Apply to J. T. Burns, Cole's block, Newton. 12<sup>th</sup>

FURNISHED ROOMS—To let, two or three nicely furnished rooms, convenient to depot. Carrier 5, Newton. 11<sup>th</sup>

TO LET—Suitable for plumber or gas fitter. With J. O. Evans' Sons, Elmwood St., Newton. 12<sup>th</sup>

PUNG FOR SALE—Light pung nearly new. Inquire of D. H. McWain, Newton Centre. 12<sup>th</sup>

PIGS! PIGS! PIGS!—Choice breed pigs for sale. J. S. Farlow, Nonantum Hill, New- ton. 12<sup>th</sup>

COW FOR SALE—A nice family cow for sale; reasonable price. Address Box 95, New- tonville. 11<sup>th</sup>

TO LET—House of 10 rooms and bath, 3 min- utes from station at Auburndale. Fine place to board. F. A. Child, Davis' block, Auburndale. 11<sup>th</sup>

TO LET—House and store on Elmwood St., now occupied by J. O. Evans' Sons. Apply to H. B. Coffin, Cole's block. 9<sup>th</sup>

TO LET IN WEST NEWTON—Suite of six rooms, 2d floor, Webster street; five minutes from depot, plenty of front and shade trees. Price \$150. Apply to J. R. Pearl, 136 Bedford street, Boston.

FOR SALE—A top box-buggy, nearly new, taken in exchange for one built by Murray & Farrell, for H. E. Hibbard. Can be seen at shop of Murray & Farrell, Newton. 3<sup>rd</sup>

TO LET—On Parker street, Newton Centre, house of 9 rooms, bath room, hot

## NEWTONVILLE.

—Mr. and Mrs. Elias B. Jones are receiving congratulations. It is a boy.

—Mrs. A. Phipps, Otis street, who has been seriously ill, is recovering.

—W. T. Hill intends to make his annual visit to New York in about 10 days.

—The Misses Upton will spend the winter season at "The Elmwood," Marietta, Ga.

—Herbert Chase has returned to Amherst after a pleasant holiday vacation passed at home.

—Alderman Fenno has been quite ill and was unable to attend the inaugural exercises.

—Mr. E. A. Saxton, Cabot street, has returned from a pleasant trip to Washington, D. C.

—The annual meeting of the Newton Club will be held Saturday evening at the club house.

—Mr. Charles S. Crain is seriously ill with pneumonia at his residence, Newtonville avenue.

—Mr. E. W. Bailey, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is reported as improving.

—Another dog has been poisoned. The canine was owned by Mr. James Wright, Newton street.

—A sum of money was found in the post office weeks ago, and is held by Postmaster Turner for the owner.

—Miss Mary Payne, assistant in J. F. Payne's pharmacy has been suffering with "La Grippe" the past few days.

—The City Council has appropriated \$50 for expenses in receiving the flags presented to the High and Williams school.

—Rev. D. H. Taylor of Norwich, Conn., will preach at the Central Congregational church next Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—Officer Clay is doing duty during the illness of Officer N. F. Bosworth, who has been confined to the house for the past few days.

—The degree staff of Norumbega tribe, I. O. R. M., will work the adoption and hunter's degree, Jan. 21, and the warriors and chiefs degree, Feb. 4.

—Deputy Hall and suite raised up the chiefs of Norumbega tribe, I. O. R. M., at the kindling of the council fire in Tremont wigwam, Tuesday evening.

—Mr. James M. Gardiner of New York, an agent of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mendell, Washington street.

—The charter list of Newton lodge 42, Order of Aegis, will remain open until Wednesday evening next. All who desire to join should send in their applications at next Friday afternoon.

—Mrs. Almira Wentworth, aged 81 years, 11 months, died at the residence of Mr. Dix, Fuller street, Monday. The deceased was an estimable lady and her death will be mourned by a large circle of friends with whom she was respected and esteemed.

—Mr. E. W. Wood and Hon. J. F. C. Hyde have been elected members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to consider and report concerning the appointment of Mr. W. W. Gannett as treasurer and superintendent of the society.

—Patrick Shee was in court Monday and ordered to pay a fine of \$50 and costs for maintaining a liquor nuisance. His wife, for the same offence, had her case placed on file on payment of costs. On Saturday John Rotchford was fined \$100 and costs for maintaining a liquor nuisance. He appealed.

—Public entertainments must subserve to "a gripper" and like disorders. The company announced by Mr. Frank H. Hobart has therefore been postponed. It will not be given Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, as first intended, and the date will be announced later.

—On Sunday, eve of the Epiphany, Rev. Dr. Shinn conducted even song at the Whiston Home and preached a beautiful and instructive sermon to the children upon the meaning and lessons of Epiphany. The music was led by Miss Isabel Shinn. Quite a number of friends of the Home assisted at the service.

—Mr. Albert S. Glover has commenced his duties as secretary and general sales agent of the Hersey Water Meter Company. He was appointed water registrar of this city in July, 1879, and held the position until he resigned Jan. 1, 1890. He was clerk of the common council 1882-87, succeeding Mr. Hosey Hyde.

—Citizens are complaining because of the failure to get light. The arc lamps on Chestnut street and on Washington street, opposite the City Hall, are not lighted regularly for some reason or other, and as the gas lights in that vicinity are a thing of the past, the illumination at times, especially on dark nights, is very cloudy and exceedingly dense.

—Since Jan. 1, 24 deaths have occurred in this city and of that number 8 were recorded at the City Hall, on Tuesday. Comparatively few have resulted from pneumonia and kindred disorders, and 12 persons including in the total number who died during the time stated were 60 years of age. The total number of deaths for the month of January, 1889, was 28.

—Mr. J. C. Whitney, who has just been appointed water registrar of the city, was born in Newton in 1859, and educated in the Newton schools. He was first employed by the water and construction department of the water works. He was appointed inspector of metres and services in 1878, and held that position until his recent appointment as water registrar.

—The wires for the police signal system are being put up rapidly, and men are at work in the various sections of the city. It will be necessary to put up over 30 miles of wire in order to obtain the service required in the several wards of the city. The signal boxes and office apparatus are in readiness, and the system will be operated about March 1. The present contract calls for 20 signal boxes.

—Two special policemen have passed the civil service examination and are eligible for appointment as police officers. They are Richard Taffe and William H. Condrin. The appropriate fees for the year are \$100 for the additional patrolmen and two men named will probably be appointed. No other appointments can be made until after the civil service examination when additions will be made to the eligible list.

—Mayor Burr's recommendation concerning a change in the schedule of salaries of patrolmen of the police department is looked upon with great favor by members of the city council. Under the present schedule, the pay of patrolmen is fixed at \$750 per annum for the first year, leaving in reality for remuneration \$650, as the uniform and equipment necessitates an expenditure of \$100. The proposed change fixes the salary at \$900 the first year, and \$1,000 thereafter.

—The entertainment in the Unitarian church on West Newton, on Thursday evening, January 10th, will be especially attractive and interesting, and the program and lists of artists will be a fresh illustration of the ability and success, as a teacher and musician, of Miss Clara E. Munger, under whose direction the affair will be managed, and whose pupils all the artists are. Single tickets will be sold for this evening at 25 cents.

—John Haley, a boy aged 11 years, while playing with a tip cart on the premises of Michael Pillion, Newtonville avenue, last Saturday afternoon, met with an unfortunate accident. The body of the cart tipped backwards and knocked Haley down. It fell across the boy's limb which was fractured in two places just above the ankle by the force of the blow. The little fellow was taken to a hospital on Tremont street, and was attended by Dr. McDonnell. The remains were interred in the Newton cemetery.

—The second of Mr. F. M. Whipple's coffee parties took place in Tremont hall on Wednesday evening, and was a decided success. The grand march was led by Mr. F. M. Whipple and Miss Mamie Metcalf, and was followed by a very fine order of dances. Buffum's orchestra furnished suitable music, and the eating was done by Mr. Burdette. Those who were fortunate enough to be able to attend this series of parties, are unanimous in praise of the management. The next one occurs Jan. 24th.

—John Haley, a boy aged 11 years, while

friend. She was unobtrusive in her character and in her social action sparingly administered to the wants of the needy and suffering. Possessing a lovable and beautiful character, she was esteemed by all who knew her. The funeral took place from her late residence Monday.

—The pretty, new residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Atwood, Park Place, was the scene of a delightful social gathering Monday evening, upon the occasion of their fifteenth wedding anniversary. The company, a self invited one, arrived early in the evening and in an incredibly short space of time about 70 guests had assembled, including a delegation of 20 young men from the dry good's house of Jackson, Merritt & Son, where Mr. Atwood has been employed. The party was a complete surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Atwood. They were the recipients of many appropriate and beautiful gifts, including an elegant dinner service, engravings, and other useful presents. The evening was socially enjoyed and a collation partaken of, the congratulations and good wishes of those present being extended to the young couple before the parting.

## WEST NEWTON.

—Miss Williston has been quite seriously ill with the prevailing influenza, but is convalescing.

—The next civil service examination for members of the police force will be held during February.

—Miss Webster of Portland has returned home after spending the Christmas vacation with Mrs. Chas. Willard Carter.

—The anniversary of the Sisterhood branch, Order of Iron Hall, has been postponed and the date will be announced later.

—The West Newton Savings Bank had a very successful year, and the first week in January showed a large increase in amount of deposits and number of depositors.

—Mr. John W. Carter lectured in the Unitarian Church in the Unitarian church last evening. Rev. Francis Tiffany will be unable to give his lecture as announced, owing to impaired health.

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(continued from page 2)  
sembled in their respective chambers to complete their organizations.

In the board of Aldermen, on motion of Alderman Pettee the same seats occupied by representatives from the different wards were assigned for the ensuing year.

Alderman Pettee was then elected President of the board, an office which he had held for three years, and in accepting he said that he had about made up his mind that he would refuse another term, but as the mayor was so faithful to his duties, the position was not an onerous one, and he thanked the board for the expression of their good will.

The rules and orders for the board of aldermen for 1889 were adopted for the ensuing year.

On motion of Alderman Pettee a committee of two aldermen and three councilmen were authorized to prepare joint rules and orders for the city council.

On motion of Alderman Coffin the joint rules and orders of 1889 were adopted until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Alderman Hamblen the rules of the mayor and aldermen for 1889 were adopted.

On motion of Alderman Pettee the first and third Mondays in each month at 7:15 p. m. were appointed for the meetings of the board.

On motion of Alderman Hamblen the mayor was authorized to appoint a committee on the Read fund.

On motion of Alderman Coffin a committee of three aldermen and others from the common council was established to report nomination for overseers of the poor from each ward.

On motion of Alderman Hamblen the rules and regulations of the board of mayor and aldermen for 1889 was adopted for the government of the police force.

On motion of Alderman Coffin \$250 was appropriated for the Newton Centre reading room to be paid when the citizens shall raise a similar amount.

On motion of Alderman Bond \$500 was appropriated for the West Newton Atheneum on the same condition.

On motion of Alderman Hamblen a special committee of the mayor and two aldermen was appointed to look after the notes and securities of the Kenrick fund.

On motion of Alderman Harbach a joint special committee of two Aldermen and three Councilmen was authorized to consider and report what action should be taken on the recommendations in the Mayor's address.

On motion of Alderman Coffin, the mayor was authorized to have the flags displayed and the bells rung one half hour at sunrise, noon and sunset on Washington's birthday.

On motion of Alderman Harbach, the mayor was authorized to appoint a special committee of two aldermen and three councilmen on sewerage.

On motion of Alderman Bond, the nomination of one assessor for three years, and one assistant assessor from each ward was referred to a committee of three aldermen and members of the common council.

A message from the common council announced that they had organized with the choice of Councilman Hyde as president and J. C. Brimblecom as clerk. A message was sent down informing the lower board that Alderman Pettee had been chosen president.

On motion of Alderman Harbach, the city treasurer was requested to furnish his address for printing, and the committee on printing were authorized to provide copies for the use of the city council.

On motion of Alderman Hamblen, \$515 was appropriated to meet the interest on \$25,750 of school note, to be charged to interest on city loans permanent.

On motion of Alderman Harbach, the city treasurer was authorized to honor the drafts of the superintendent of the water department, to an amount not to exceed \$3,600, in payment of discharged laborers. A similar order in regard to superintendent of streets to an amount not to exceed \$3,000 was passed.

On motion of Alderman Bond, all bills charged to miscellaneous account and not incurred by any committee were referred to the committee on finance.

The office hours at City Hall were established as follows: 8:15 a. m. to 12 m., and 2 to 5 p. m.

The mayor and the city solicitor were authorized to settle any claims against the city, for which \$200 was appropriated.

\$5,150 was appropriated to pay a school house note, due Jan. 25.

The city treasurer was authorized to borrow for the use of the city such sums as might be needed, not to exceed \$500,000.

All papers relating to unfinished business were referred to the appropriate committees.

PETITIONS.

A petition was received from citizens in Ward 2 asking that Elbridge Bradshaw be appointed overseer of the poor from that ward.

John Stoddard petitioned to be licensed as an undertaker.

Residents of Upper Falls asked for a street lamp on Elliot street.

The board then joined the common council in convention to elect a city auditor, city clerk, and city treasurer.

IN CONVENTION

the election of city officers was proceeded with, Mayor Burr appointed Alderman Pettee and Councilman Richardson a committee to collect, sort and count ballots for a city auditor. The whole number cast was 17; Benjamin F. Otis had 17 and was re-elected, City Clerk F. Kingsbury and City Treasurer John A. Kenrick were both re-elected, receiving all the ballots cast.

The city clerk and auditor were sworn into office by the mayor who congratulated them upon their re-election. The city treasurer was ill at home and therefore unable to be present. After the election of city officers the convention dissolved.

WATER REGISTRAR.

Mayor Burr appointed, after the board reassembled, J. C. Whitney as water registrar, and the appointment was confirmed.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

The following list of committees were announced:

Finance—Aldermen Johnson and Bond, Councilmen Hyde, Luke and Churchill.

Accounts—Aldermen Coffin and Hamblen, Councilmen Mead, Crehore and Dutch.

Public property—Aldermen Coffin and Pettee, Councilmen Roffe, Forknall and Hall.

State and military affairs—Aldermen Hamblen and Fenn, Councilmen Luke, Forknall and Roffe.

Fuel and street lights—Aldermen Fenn and Hamblen, Councilmen Coffin, Crehore and Mead.

Fire department—Aldermen Pettee and Bond, Councilmen Richardson, Hall and Estabrook.

Highways and highway surveyors—Aldermen Harbach, Pettee and Coffin, Councilmen Luke, Bates, Churchill and Porter.

Printing—Alderman Johnson, Councilman Forknall and Richardson.

Ordnances—Aldermen Bond and Harbach, Councilmen Bates, Collins and Dutch.

Claims—Aldermen Hamblen and Bond, Councilmen Hyde, Richardson and Estabrook.

Almshouse and poor—Alderman Pettee, Councilmen Roffe and Forknall.

Assessor's department—Alderman Harbach, Councilmen Collins and Richardson.

Parks, squares and burial grounds—Aldermen Pettee and Johnson, Councilmen Hall, Roffe and Mead.

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Sewerage—Aldermen Harbach and Fenn, Councilmen Collins, Easterbrook and Dutch.

Rules and orders—Aldermen Fenn and Johnson, Councilmen Forknall, Hall, Estabrook and Bates.

Public Library—Alderman Hamblen, Councilmen Collins.

Board of health—Councilman Hall.

Water board—Alderman Harbach, Councilmen Crehore.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The final meeting of the Common Council of 1889 was held Monday afternoon, previous to the inaugural exercises. After the records had been read and approved, President Bond expressed his appreciation of the sentiment prompting the passage of the resolution on his retirement from the office of president.

During the past year, he continued, our sessions have been successful and the work has been faithfully performed.

The credit is due to the members of the board who have been regular in attendance and faithful in the discharge of all the duties involved. I thank you for the courtesy and kindness you have shown to me as president of this body.

The ordinances providing for a board of public works, relating to highways and creating a water department were referred to the next city council in concurrence with the action of the board of alderman.

The opinion of the city solicitor was read sustaining the ruling of Councilman Wiswall, president pro tem, at the previous meeting of common council.

Orders providing for the laying out and acceptance of Kimball terrace and Berkley streets were taken from the table and passed.

THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL.

The common council of 1890 met for organization in its chamber immediately after the inaugural exercises. Councilman Luke, senior member, occupied the chair, and Councilman Hall acted as secretary.

The election of a president was proceeded with and resulted in the choice of Councilman Elliott J. Hyde who received all the ballots cast—13.

John C. Brimblecom was re-elected clerk, receiving 14 votes.

Councilman Crehore was appointed a committee of one to escort President Hyde to the chair.

Upon assuming the chair President Hyde expressed his appreciation of his election and said that he would endeavor to perform his duty in the position.

He hoped that the deliberations of the present common council would be carried on in the same friendly spirit as those of the common council of 1889.

At the conclusion of President Hyde's remarks, Clerk Brimblecom was escorted to his chair by Councilman Hall and the oath was administered by President Hyde.

Councilman Richardson moved that the old members retain their present seats.

Councilman Porter opposed the motion on the ground that it would be

fairer to draw for seats as provided in the rules and orders governing the action of the council.

Councilman Hall hoped that Councilman Richardson's motion

would prevail. It had been a custom for the members to retain their old seats.

The question was submitted, first on the amendment offered by Councilman Porter which was lost.

The motion offered by Councilman Richardson was then carried.

On motion of Councilman Hall the rules and orders of 1889 were adopted for 1890.

On motion of Councilman Collins it was voted that meetings until otherwise ordered be held on the second and fourth Mondays of the month at 7:15 p. m.

Constance Fenimore Woolson.

In the charming hill-country of western New Hampshire, and almost shut in by surrounding elevations, writes Arthur Stedman, son of the poet, in the October Book Buyer, nestles a picturesque sheet of water known as Sunapee lake. Here William Young, the dramatist and poet, has for some years made his summer home, and here Col. John Hay and Clarence King, perhaps with the intention of doing likewise, have purchased tracts of land.

Due west from this lake flows the little Sugar river, running a rapid course of some 15 miles to the Connecticut valley, and turning on its way

the mill-wheels of Claremont, the birthplace of Constance Fenimore Woolson.

Miss Woolson's father, Charles Jarvis Woolson, also a native of Claremont,

and a successful merchant of that place,

had married a niece of Fenimore Cooper,

Miss Hannah Cooper Pomeroy, of Claremont, N. H. Mrs. Woolson was a woman of refinement and strong literary tastes, and her husband was not her inferior in mental qualities, being noted as a fine conversationalist.

While yet a child Miss Woolson was

taken by her parents to Cleveland, O.,

her father's business interests having

taken her to Europe.

The city clerk and auditor were sworn into office by the mayor who congratulated them upon their re-election.

The city treasurer was ill at home and therefore unable to be present.

After the election of city officers the convention dissolved.

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contributing to the secular press with a story in Harper's for July, 1870, entitled "The Happy Valley." This, indeed, is a matter of no great moment. Her literary field soon extended, and stories, sketches, and poems appeared in publication in Harper's and other leading magazines. Selected stories relating to the region of the great lakes were published as Miss Woolson's first book, in 1875, with the title "Castle Nowhere; Lake-Country Sketches." In the fall of 1873, her mother's failing health necessitated a trip to Florida. There at St. Augustine and on an island in the St. John's river, Mrs. and Miss Woolson remained for five winters, their summers being spent in the mountains of North Carolina and Virginia, in South Carolina and Georgia, and later with their relatives at Cooperstown. The literary results of this long stay in the South are readily to be discerned.

The death of her mother in February, 1870, caused a complete change in Miss Woolson's plans, and the same year she sailed for England. Since then she has been in America but once and for a very short time. Her winters have been passed chiefly at Florence, though she has resided for long periods at Rome and Sorento. In summer she has lived at Venice and at various resorts in Switzerland and Germany. She has been heard of as occupying a portion of some old Venetian palace, with all the "properties" of balconies, gondolas, campaniles, red and orange latticed walls, constantly in sight. Again, rumor tells of "Hilda's tower," with a vine-covered roof-loggia looking out over the Campagna and to Sorrente, but the rumor says naught of the interiors.

Miss Woolson is not a rapid composer. Her novel, "Anne," was nearly three years in the writing, a worthy example to novelists of the day. Her first book, and the second collection of stories, "Rodman the Keeper: Southern Sketches," published in 1880 had attracted attention to the new author, but the appearance of "Anne" in book form, in 1882, placed her at once in the front rank of American prose writers. This volume has been followed by "For the Major," 1883, the "East Angels," 1886, and "Jupiter Lights," 1889, the last of which, the London Spectator thinks, is fair to rival "Anne," which it calls "one of the best novels America has produced for the last quarter of a century." Our novelist is intensely American. All these books deal with the life and adventures of Americans in their own country, though of widely differing types and in separated districts. Meanwhile, since 1880, she has published in the magazines some seven or eight stories, the characters of which are Americans in Europe.

There is not space here to describe Miss Woolson's literary methods. Suffice it to say that she professes herself to be a realist, and thinks Tourguenoff the greatest novelist of the period. It is not likely, however, that she understands the meaning of "realism" in this country, for she has said she does not believe that only bad or commonplace character exists. She finds the field too wide, with the enormous production of French, Russian, Spanish, Italian, and now Norwegian writers, to be much of a partisan about anything, and thinks there is something good in all. An observer of her work will notice that she does not hesitate to make use of romantic "machinery" when it is needed.

"ANXIOUS TO BE AN AUTHOR."

A few days ago the Dispatch received a letter from a little girl who signed herself Florence Whalen, 194 Steuben street, West End. The letter needs no introduction. It is from a girl who is anxious to be an author.

"Sub. The magic charms. Dear Sir—I am a little girl and I am anxious to be an author. I am going to write a story. Once upon a time there was a man who had a wheelbarrow load of provisions to eat, the mountain which he was going to climb was very steep and was hard to get his wheelbarrow up, but at last he got up on top he saw a wizard who told he had better beware of snakes, then he started on and soon came to an old-looking man with white locks, while he had been going up the second mountain, who told him there is a spring at the bottom of the mountain he said I must drink some of the water or else I must die the man did not want to go to the bottom but he did not want to die, so he went down and he saw the spring he drank as much as he wanted and all at once he was raised to the place where he met the old man. He started on his journey and soon came to the top he saw a wizard who told him he better go on for all kinds of animals were around the man went on and soon met a fairy who asked to marry him she said she would but he better be quick about getting down off there to get married she said a tiger would be after him they went to a church but a tiger and a snake came and threw him over the church he was dead but the fairy by her charms made him alive again they were



**WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre**  
Is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

#### NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mr. Fred Dunbar has spent a few days here this week.

—Roscoe Sussmann, Bowen street, is quite ill with pneumonia.

—Miss Helen Haworth has returned to Wellesley College this week.

—Mrs. Stephen V. A. Hunter has gone to New York for a short visit.

—Mr. Edward B. Bowen has returned from his western business trip.

—Prof. English led the meeting at the Baptist church Thursday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gardner of Pleasant street are receiving congratulations.

—Hon Leverett Saltstall has been re-elected president of the Unitarian Club.

—Mr. J. R. Leeson has been chosen vice-president of the Boston Merchants' Association.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Claxton Bray of Institution avenue are receiving congratulations.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey G. Ruhe, Pleasant street, are receiving congratulations for their little girl.

—Miss Clementina Butler, who has been visiting her sister in Providence, R. I., has returned home.

—Mr. J. W. Hill has been confined to the house by illness for nearly three weeks, but is improving.

—Mr. S. L. Pratt has just recovered from a long siege of a gripe, as has also Mr. J. Frank McAfee.

—Both the post office help and the post office stationery counter have been crippled by illness this week.

—Miss Lydia Barnard, who has been visiting friends at Oak Hill, may decide to make her home there.

—The ladies' aid society of Trinity association met on Wednesday with Mrs. Chas. White of Parker street.

—Miss Flossie Paul returned the first of the week to Smith College. Miss Bessie Rice has gone also.

—Rev. H. L. Wheeler was one of the speakers at the Boston Unitarian Club meeting, Wednesday evening.

—The Newton Centre Young Men's Association intend to give a variety entertainment in Needham next week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gates have returned from Pomfret, Conn., where they have been for Mr. Gates' health.

—Special meetings have been held this week at the Baptist church, and the chapel has been very well filled each evening.

—Judge Lowell and family of Chestnut Hill, have taken apartments on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, for the winter.

—Extensive alterations are being made in the house recently purchased by Mr. Stetson of Mr. E. D. Wiggins, Oak Hill.

—Masters Curtis and Montgomery White, sons of Mr. James White of Boylston street, have been very ill with pneumonia.

—Miss Jessie Dodge who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Prof. Brown, has left this week for her home in Hampton Falls.

—Rev. Eugene R. Shipp of Cambridge will occupy the pulpit in the Unitarian church next Sunday morning. Services at 10:45.

—Mrs. E. C. Dudley, Parker street, picked six ladies' delights in her garden on the sixth of January, all of very perfect shape.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Thatcher returned this week from Concord, N. H., where they have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Dewey.

—Mr. Dwight Chester and family are to go on a Raymond excursion to California next Monday, where they will pass the winter.

—The new road that is being cut through from Centre to Summer street, opposite the residence of Hon. Alden Speare, is nearly finished.

—The monthly circle of the Baptist church will meet next Wednesday evening, and a bean supper is talked of for entertainment.

—The Dilettante Club met on Monday evening at the Missionary Home, Mr. Appleton Smith directing in the absence of Mr. Bradford.

—Mr. Whitman, a prominent senior on the hill, has just sailed for Europe with his wife, intending to be gone until May, when he will take his degree.

—Many Newton people attended the coming out party of Miss Grace White, daughter of Mr. J. H. White, at her father's residence in Brookline, Monday evening.

—Mr. Mellen N. Bray will soon be the largest real estate owner in Newton Centre. He has just bought another house, that owned by Mrs. Persis Bartlett on Cypress street.

—The list of advertised letters for this week are as follows: Mr. Wm. Conant, A. M. Edin., Miss K. McDonald, Miss B. Bradbury, Miss M. Matteson, Miss M. C. Morris, Mrs. W. N. Nutting, Mrs. Julia A. Walsh.

—The wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Stearns on Wednesday evening was largely attended. Their new house is very handsomely furnished. A very handsome supper was served by caterers and the house seemed full of the friends of the bride and groom.

—The members of the N. G. H. went on a drive to South Natick, last Wednesday evening, where a bountiful supper was served them. A very pleasant evening was passed, the party returning in the small hours of the night.

—A young man of prepossessing appearance giving the name of Geo. Watson, and stating that he wished to make a call at Newton, on insurance business, hired a team at Mr. S. L. Pratt's stable Tuesday afternoon, and no information has since been learned of the whereabouts of either the team or man.

—Pearman & Brooks of 28 State street, Boston, have gotten out a very handy book, containing statistics regarding railroad, containing tables of roads and their dimensions. The figures regarding horse and railroads are of exceptional interest to the public and all interested in stocks will find the book a useful one to have.

—Dr. S. F. Smith attended the dinner of the famous Harvard class of 1829, at the Parker House last evening. Only two members were present beside Dr. Smith, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Mr. Samuel May. There are now eleven members living, and letters of regret from the absent ones were read, many of them being prevented by illness from attending.

—A stray runaway was found near White's block, Tuesday evening by Welles Polk, of Brookline, marked and sent to Mr. J. F. Pratt's stable. The broken thills of a light wagon were dangling on each side of the horse, he had left the vehicle in Allston, where he was startled by the snapping of a whip. No one was hurt, and the animal was taken charge of by his owners, Spence Bros., of Upper Falls, Wednesday.

—At the unanimous request of the committee of one hundred, Col. E. H. Haskell has consented to take the chairmanship of the finance committee in charge of the National Encampment, G. R. R. will be in Boston this year, and this will also be the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the order it is expected to be one of the grandest events in the history of the organization.

—For the past week Mr. W. M. Ingersoll of Denver has been the guest of Mr. Herbert N. Smith. Mr. Ingersoll is the Colorado manager of the Security Investment Company. He speaks of the wonderful yet substantial growth in that section during the past ten years, and states that, out of \$2,000,000 of New England money which he has loaned there on real estate mortgages bearing 7 per cent. interest, not one dollar of loss has ever occurred.

—A large number from here attended the union services at the Lower Falls Methodist church, last Tuesday evening.

—Mr. Edwin Cooper, who has been with Mr. A. R. Pitts for some time, concludes his services there Saturday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Abbott express sincere thanks for the many acts of kindness, sympathy and aid, given them in their trouble.

—Mrs. Sidebotham, Elliot street, who has just recovered from a gripe, thinks of going to Florida for the remainder of the winter.

—Mr. John S. Brundrett and bride of Des Moines, Iowa, are at the residence of his father, Mr. John Brundrett, Chestnut street, for a visit.

—Rev. Mr. Holman was obliged to resign the care of the Sunday evening meeting to a member of the Religious Institute, on account of sudden illness.

—The Pine Fairst school boys will be present at the Baptist church Sunday evening and take part in the exercises. Their singing is always very enjoyable.

—Mr. Wm. Dwyer celebrated his birthday Saturday evening with a few invited friends, who did justice to an ample supper and wished him many happy years.

—Mr. Joshua Randal, Elliot street, found violets in full bloom in his garden one day this week, and his brother, Mr. Benj. Randal, has picked full blown violets.

—Thomas Sullivan, a former resident, well and widely known here, died at his late home in Fair River, Saturday last, and the remains were brought here for interment.

—The replaced chandelier in the Baptist church was used for the first time last Tuesday evening. It has been additionally braced and strengthened, and is now hung securely, there being little chance of another accidental fall.

—The officers of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the village, for the ensuing six months, are as follows: President, Miss E. M. Houghton; vice-president, A. T. Locke; secretary, Edwin Cooper; corresponding secretary, F. A. Flather; treasurer, F. Cobb.

—The third of the union services in observance of the week of prayer was held in the vestry of the Methodist church here, Wednesday evening. Rev. Mr. Sharp of Lower Falls had charge of the meeting and a good audience listened to his remarks.

—The committee chose to arrange for the 11th annual reunion of the Prospect Hill school which had several speakers and a fine program has been arranged for the occasion. The invitations are out, and the reunion will occur Thursday, Jan. 23d.

—Quinapquin Association held their monthly spread on Monday evening, with cold meat, ham, bread, cake, fruit and ice cream as principal relishes, and a short entertainment to aid digestion. At the business meeting Councilman Collins was initiated as a member.

—The week of prayer was observed at the Baptist church by additional services, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. On Tuesday the meeting was led by Rev. Mr. Holman of Boston, a brother of the pastor, and Wednesday by Rev. Mr. Denning of the Baptist Tabernacle, assisted by a quartet, a good number attending both services.

—The committee for the police signals have arranged for the weekly down town, the locations chosen one on Winter street near the house of Mrs. Bateman, and the other opposite the grocery of Mr. Beriah Billings, Oak street, and are now only waiting for the boxes. Whether these locations will answer the requirements of the district in the best manner remains to be seen as those who ought to know say there is more for an officer to do, at least some nights, than Sunday, and the police station that at any other time need not help can be summoned without going clear to the Upper Falls station or post office square.

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## NEWTON TARIFF REFORMERS

Have a Banquet at the Woodland Park Hotel.  
Speeches by E. B. Haskell and W. M. Lloyd Garrison.

The second monthly dinner of the Newton Tariff Reform Club was served on Wednesday evening, at the Woodland Park Hotel. The president, E. B. Haskell, was in the chair, and William Lloyd Garrison was the guest and orator of the evening. There were about twenty-five gentlemen present, among whom were the following: E. W. Redpath, Abbott Bassett, E. J. Hyde, George Richardson, Charles Wilson, H. C. Soule, Samuel Shaw, W. E. Plummer, Jr., H. G. Stevenson, P. C. Bridgman, F. M. Train, E. J. Whitton, N. T. Allen, Dr. L. R. Stone, Frank Clements, Mr. Skilton, C. W. Shepard, M. Morton, Moses Quinby, G. L. Chandler, H. H. Crocker, Asahel Wheeler, J. P. Tolman, William Pettigrew, H. E. Bothfeld.

## PRESIDENT HASKELL'S ADDRESS.

At the close of the dinner the president opened the speech-making by saying, among other things: Protection is at the best only partial. It is limited to our own boundaries. It cannot follow our enterprises a step beyond them. One of the industries in which we were formerly very prosperous and for the prosecution of which our country and people have great advantages, is the carrying trade. That immense business has almost passed out of our hands, and that is one of the results of protection. Americans can maintain no foreign steamship lines, because they cannot compete in building and sailing ships with rivals who are not handicapped by protective laws. At the beginning of the late war we were carrying 90 per cent of our own exported products in American bottoms. Last year we carried only 13 per cent. The freights on our surplus products now go mainly to foreigners. But that is comparatively a small item. We have many surplus products for which we want a market, especially for our manufactures. Dependent on foreign lines of communication, we reach our markets under great difficulties, if at all, and do our business through foreign bankers. We ought to find large markets, at least in all Spanish America. But we are prevented, first, by the increased cost of our goods under the policy of protection, and, secondly, by the impossibility of establishing lines of steamship communication with that region in competition with other countries. One plan to get over the obstructions placed in the path of progress in the interest of protection is that of bounties or subsidies. It is proposed to give subsidies to Americans to maintain steamship lines; that is, to pay men for doing what would otherwise be an unprofitable business. That is in keeping with the protective idea. Unprofitable industries are thus maintained in this country.

While on this subject of bounties, I should refer to the proposed bill to pay a bounty to the sugar producers of Louisiana. This is an industry which has not been increased by protection of the most extreme type, because the climate is against it. The sugar planters cultivate the most fertile soil in this country, a soil which will yield immense crops of cotton and cereals. It would be better to pay a bounty on Indian corn and oats in New England, where agriculture keenly suffers from the competition of the fertile grain fields of the West. "A tariff for revenue, with incidental protection," was the phrase most commonly heard before the war. Now the ground of protectionists is shifted, and we hear the argument made for protection as a permanent policy. One of the results of a high tariff here is retaliatory legislation in other countries, and the development of competitors in our own best fields. We are suffering today from such retaliation in Germany, France and Canada, and from the development of India as a producer of wheat, whose competition begins to grind out farmers. England, our largest customer, remains faithful to her free trade policy, by which she profits more than by protection at home. We have the best country in the world, the most abundant resources, the most ingenious people. The conditions for material development are more favorable here than anywhere else. When a French minister of finance asked the French merchants and manufacturers what they needed to increase their prosperity, they replied they only needed to be left alone. That is all we need.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison then spoke on Free Wool. His main points being comprised in the following abstract:

## THE WOOL QUESTION.

Mr. Garrison began by saying that it was round the fleece of the mild sheep that the battle for reform wages most fiercely. The Ohio politicians, who chiefly constitute the association of wool-growers, consider that the question of protection hangs on the wool tax and threaten to remove the duties from those whose representatives shall make wool free. Albert Gallatin, in 1810, declared that the woolen manufacturers needed protection no longer, as the infant was able to walk alone. That was the theory in those days—infant industries to be protected until they could get on their feet. The Walker tariff was the nearest approach to a revenue tariff we have reached, and the ten years from 1850 to 1860 stand as the most prosperous in the history of our nation. Not only manufacturers, but the farmers were prosperous. Then came the civil war with its high taxes and inflation. Prior to and after the war ended and demobilization began, the government was no longer the chief patron of the wool manufacturers; but the desire for government bounty was grown too strong to be resisted, and the tariff of 1867 was born, in an effort to keep the natural laws of trade from working. Twenty years have passed, the child has become of age, but it has disappointed expectations. Ill luck has followed the woolen trade. Our wools alone are not suited to the manufacture of the finest cloth, and foreign wool to mix with them is needed; but users of foreign wool have to pay a heavy tax. Since the tariff of 1867, the 30,000,000 sheep east of the Mississippi have diminished to 13,000,000, and the Boston wool-buyers know by sad experience of the enormous losses in the wool trade.

In 1888 we imported over 113,000,000 pounds of wool. How much were the wool-growers benefited by the \$4,729,486 received by the government? One of them from Texas, and another from Ohio, testified before the Congressional Committee in Washington last year that the prices obtained for their clips of wool were less than the cost of raising it. The manufacturers who paid the duties recouped themselves by adding the duties to the cost of the cloth, and gently shifted the load to the uncom-

plaining consumer who never appears to see an indirect tax. No one was helped by the tax, and the consumer was injured. Yes; the Government, with an already plethoric treasury, whose surplus was but a measure of the wrong done to the poorest people—the Government gathered in the superfluous millions and waited for Corporal Tanner. The conditions were ready, and the hour brought the man.

In Iowa since the tariff was laid, the value of sheep has decreased from \$2,184,476 to \$277,489; in 1870 there were 85 factories, in 1880 only 34; in 1870 they employed 1,088 hands, in 1888 only 449. The farmer who sees the constant depreciation in farm land, in New England and elsewhere, whose value Mr. Depew declares to be doubled by adjacent factories, are beginning to awaken. Between 1870 and 1880, 876 woolen mills disappeared, and the sad procession of bankrupts is still lengthening. Under President Harrison 61 woolen mills have failed, liabilities over eight millions. The importation of woolens continue to increase, and even the most strenuous protectionists wear foreign goods.

"A tariff is injurious to manufacturers because it makes them dependent upon governmental favor and not upon pure skill and ingenuity. Protection weakens self-reliance. The art lags and the product is unworthy of this great people.

Last year Robert Bleakie joined me a piece of fine broadcloth which served for an object lesson in a tariff-reform lecture. It was manufactured at the Vassalboro Mills in Maine and took a prize at the first World's Exhibition in 1851. It was a choice piece and would bear comparison with similar goods made now. Thirty-seven years ought to show a great advance, especially with twenty-one years of high protection. The mills are still here, but no such product comes from their looms. It is the foreigner who supplies us with such broadcloth. Under the so-called free-trade tariff of 1851, England awards a prize to the Vassalboro mills for skill. In 1888 I asked the audience to which I showed the sample to make me a bid for 100 shares of stock of the same Vassalboro Mills, which had just been placed in my hands to sell, with instructions to take five dollars a share or less, but I carried home the certificate unsold. And it was pertinent to ask, "What has protection done for the Vassalboro Mills?"

The tax on foreign wool is a discrimination in favor of the foreign maker, who it can compete successfully with our mills. The tariff on wool might be called "an act to discourage American industry and give the market to the foreigner."

The wool manufacturers are frightened by the threat of the Ohio political wool-growers, and say that they cannot afford to compete with foreign makers because of the high wages here. Yet, the tariff is from two to three times the wages, and the high wages over favored operatives in the woolen mills average less than a dollar a day; tax the whole country to help pay such wages as these.

"It is the high-wage countries of the United States and Great Britain that rule the world of commerce, and the low wage countries of Mexico and India whose rivalry nobody fears. Nor can I believe that this profession of regard for the operatives is sincere, since no manufacturer hesitates to import lower labor from Canada or England, or to avail himself of the lowest market price when seeking help. The disadvantages of the operative in the United States is that he is a very pugnacious bird and always ready for a fight. Nor does the female ostrich lay her eggs in the sand for the sun to hatch them. To do them justice, they are quite domestic, and deserve a better reputation. Nor is the ostrich ever used for riding, as he has an exceptionally weak back; any person might break it with a blow from an ordinary cane.

His strength lies in his great breast and his feet. He has one great claw, and a very small one, and with a terrible precision he can bring down the large claw with a cruel force that will tear open anything not made of sheet-iron.

Savage birds at best, they are dangerously so during breeding time. The twenty-two birds brought to our California ranch trusted to their instinct and laid their eggs during the California winter, which corresponded to their summer south of the Equator. It being the rainy season, their nests were filled with water and the eggs were chilled; so the first season of their American sojourn was a failure.

The ostrich makes its nest by rolling in the sand and scooping out a hole some six feet in diameter, and, excepting an incubator-house, the California ranch requires no buildings for the use of the birds, though the land is divided off into pens fenced in, each about an acre in extent, for the use of the breeding birds, every pair occupying one such inclosure.

The ostriches live upon alfalfa and corn. Alfalfa is a grass cultivated all over the ranch; it resembles our clover, and grows to a crop some six times a year. From "An Ostrich-Ranch in the United States," in St. Nicholas for January.

Little Phineas did not care much for his name, so it was quite natural, when a little sister came, that he should attempt to solve a perplexing problem by saying: "Let's call her Phineas, mamma. I'll be Willie after this."—Harpers Young People.

Mamma—"Bobby, I noticed that your little sister took the smaller apple. Did you let her have her choice as I told you?"—Bobby—"Yes, I told her she could have the little one ornone, and she took the little one."—Peck's Sun.

Differently Viewed. Miss Jubb (Boston)—"Do you think that Emerson philosophy specifically applied has any materialistic effect upon the terrestrial inconsistencies that clog and warp the esoteric development of our inner being?" Miss Foote (of Chicago)—"I never gave the subject much thought. Mamma always uses flaxseed."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Generous—Mrs. Charity (to beggar woman)—"There, my good woman, is an old dress of mine with only the front width and a part of the waist gone. If you will get four or five yards of brown cashmere to combine with it and some new linings and velvet for a collar and cuffs and a panel at the side, it will make you quite a neat and comfortable gown. That is all I have for you today."

For well Prince (hastily)—"It may be well understood, Miss Million, that I am no beggar. If I am to be your husband I cannot accept as an annual allowance for my expenses any sum inconsistent with the dignity of my rank and position in life." American Heiress (affectionate but business-like)—"I will allow you, my dear Prince, enough to pay your club dues and keep you in clothing, canes and cigarettes." Foreign Prince (grinding his teeth)—"I'll take it."—[Chicago Tribune.]

Druggist—"James, I wish you would be particularly careful about your prescriptions this week."

James—"Yes, sir; I'm always as careful as possible, sir."

Druggist—"Be especially particular not to use arsenic by mistake when you are putting up quinine pills."

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interest but that of the common good. Here are the words of the petition:

"TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEWTON.

The subscribers respectfully petition that Austin street, from the point already accepted by the city, be extended west and accepted by the city in a straight line to Greenwood avenue, as per the plans submitted by Mr. T. H. Carter, which they believe to be of much importance to the city, as providing a nearly straight road between West Newton and Newtonville, south of the railroad."

A special hearing was given to this most important petition before the city government, at which hearing the long public need of this extension was asked for, and forsooth, the absolute necessity of it soon was made so unanswerably plain by Mr. Claffin, Mr. Powers, and others, that no single objection of any kind was intimated by any one. The truth being that the report to the aldermen would be simply to concur in the prayer of the petition, which will of necessity be urged every year until accomplished, and which has been greatly needed ever since first asked, 15 years ago.

As to the railroad bridging over the rails, it is no part of the petition, and has been alluded to only as a thing hoped for, about which nothing could be done until this extension of Austin street by the city.

If the plan of going over the rails could be fully accomplished, it would, in our behalf, prove far more important to the city for the next 20 years than the high water service for the benefit of 180 persons who have now good water, good drainage, with the ability to place tanks wherever they wish them, but it is as absurd to require the petitioners to do it as to require them to widen Washington street.

But in relation to ex-Mayor Kimball's petition the city had no occasion to do or say anything about it, and the bringing it in with a condition fatal to everything was wholly gratuitous.

A need of the whole community, proven and demonstrated like this, the highway committee have no moral right to defeat except by adequate reasons made known to the petitioners with the opportunity of their showing them fallacious or admitting them.

T. H. CARTER.

## Ostriches in America.

There are certain old traditions about the ostrich which, I have been told by the owner of the California ranch, are fallacious. He says that the ostrich does not bury his head in the sand and imagine he is unobserved by his enemies. On the contrary, he is a very pugnacious bird and always ready for a fight. Nor does the female ostrich lay her eggs in the sand for the sun to hatch them. To do them justice, they are quite domestic, and deserve a better reputation. Nor is the ostrich ever used for riding, as he has an exceptionally weak back; any person might break it with a blow from an ordinary cane.

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Many a man confesses in the prayer meeting that he is full of sin who would be very sorry to have his customers admit that he is right.—Texas Siftings.

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56 Bedford St., Boston.

Residence, Central St., Auburndale.

## HENRY L. WHITTLESEY,

## COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

39 Court Street, Boston.

Residence, 371 Cherry Street, West Newton.

## JESSE C. IVY,

## COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

113 Devonshire Street, Room 43, Boston, Mass.

Residence, Newton. 38-1

## GEORGE W. MORSE,

## Attorney &amp; Counsellor-at-Law,

## NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this column. Respectful correspondence will be given to the editor of the Club and communications of every kind whether coming from Tariff Reformers, Free Traders, or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

"Every advance toward a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization. Every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce; every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of commerce and intercourse with each other."

JOHN SHERMAN.

## An Excellent Theory!

The duty must be levied on the raw material or on the manufactured article. If you levy it on the raw material, you discriminate against American labor.

HENRY L. DAWES.

## But Beware!

"THE FREE RAW MATERIAL THEORY MUST BE ABANDONED OR DESTROYED, ELSE RUIN TO THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION IS INEVITABLE AND NEAR AT HAND."

COLUMBUS DELANO.

## Mendicants.

Question. What is a mendicant? Answer. A poor person, a pauper, a beggar.

Question. Has the word no other meaning?

Answer. Yes, it sometimes means a professional beggar.

Question. Are such mendicants paupers?

Answer. Oh, no! Some of them are immensely rich.

Question. How do they become so wealthy?

A. By persuading other people to give them money under false pretences.

Q. Are there any mendicants in the United States?

A. A great many.

Q. Are any of them wealthy?

A. Yes: there is a fellow named "Calumet and Hecla" who protested he would die unless the people gave alms freely.

Q. Did the people respond to the appeal?

A. Not at all, and the poor fellow had to go to Congress and get permission to tax the people.

Q. Did Congress give such permission?

A. Readily.

Q. And did he tax the people?

A. Oh, yes! And some people say he is worth millions.

Q. Are there any other mendicants of note?

A. Yes, there are a lot of men in Pennsylvania and Virginia who had so much coal and iron to take care of that it kept them poor.

Q. Why didn't they sell some?

A. They did. But first they represented their starving condition to Congress and begged for a law compelling people to buy from them or go without.

Q. Are these mendicants rich?

A. Rather. Another mendicant in Texas has 18000 sheep and uses 8000 acres of land. Poor fellow! He has just recently appealed to Congress for permission to compel the Boston wool merchants to pay him \$7000 a year and the value of his wool besides.

Q. Do the people support these mendicants without fault finding?

A. Why, my dear questioner, the mendicants have persuaded the people that it is necessary for the good of society that they should be well cared for.

Q. How long will this last?

A. Not much longer! Mendicancy has paid too well and too many have gone into the business. As a consequence the mendicants are quarreling among themselves and the people are wondering whether it is necessary to bring up a race of millionaire-paupers at the public expense.

Q. Are there many other mendicants besides those you mention?

A. A few! Sugar men, potato men, tinplate men, cutlery men, glass men, clothing men, chemists men,—the list is like the line of kings that the bewitched Macbeth saw—it stretches out to the crack of doom.

Q. Are there any real mendicants, poor people, in the United States?

A. Not, good God, many. Most of them are working in the mines and factories of the professional mendicants of whom we have spoken.

## Asking and Receiving.

By common consent the framing of any new law in regard to our Tariff will be left to a committee of Congressmen called the Committee on "Ways and Means." This committee consists mostly of Republicans and Protectionists. The chairman is McKinley of Ohio who openly avows the principle that every thing should be protected. The New England member is Dingley of Maine who says that Massachusetts is asking altogether too much when she calls for free coal and iron. During the past two weeks this Committee has been listening to anybody who chose to appear before it and to state their wishes or opinions in regard to the Tariff.

Mr. Tobey made his plea for free coal and iron for New England, but New York and New Jersey and Pennsylvania and Virginia were all on hand to protest. Mr. Leeson's friend was there to ask for free flux, but there were other voices far louder demanding a great increase of the present absurd duty.

The Cheney brothers were content to have the duty on silks reduced from 60 per cent. to 50 per cent.; but others more numerous wanted it raised to 75 per cent. and wanted the raw silk taxed.

The cutlery men must have more or die! Lead ought to pay a duty! Anvils are allowed to come in at too low a rate! The wire men were satisfied with everything in the Senate Bill except the duty on wire; that should be higher! Quinine is on the free list; but it must have a duty on it. Aniline dyes should have a higher duty, and so too should cement, and earth paints, and china clay, and glass, and carpet wool, and phosphorous, and tobacco, and hides, and eggs, and

barley, and hay, and cabbages, and everything!

The cry for "more" is a good deal louder than the cry for "less!" It remains to see how the Committee will respond to these piteous appeals for help. The Republican principle as laid down by Senator Allison last year is that "He that asketh, receiveth." If a man wants to raise coconuts in Maryland and asks Congress for aid, Congress ought to give him a chance! Why not? But we doubt whether the present Congress will dare follow out the principle. Somebody else is "asking," besides these protected incompetents. The "people" of the United States are asking for fewer taxes and more freedom; and they mean to have both; why, indeed?

## To Our Members.

On another page will be found a full account of the dinner on Wednesday evening. The Committee is of opinion that these opponents of coming together are producing great interest among the members. We would like the attention of members to the fact that this is the time to add to our membership. One hundred and forty-eight is a good number for Republicans, Newton, but the Committee believe that if the members in general would show the same interest in increasing the number on our list that has been shown by several members (not on the Committee) we should soon be three hundred; ready for Thermopylae if need be.

The Committee are always glad to receive suggestions as to what can be done by the Club to keep the Protectionists thinking. The Protectionists are not fools, and if they keep thinking all will come out right. Thought is what is needed.

## A PATCH-WORK CHARACTER.

THE FOLLOWING ITEM SPEAKS FOR ITSELF AND NEEDS NO COMMENTS.

(Written for the GRAPHIC.)

Exact copy of an ancient monument in Horncastle Down church yard, Cumber-

land, England:

Here lie the bodies of Thomas Bond and Mary his wife. She was temperate, Chaste, and Charitable;

But

She was Proud, Peevish, and Passionate. She was an affectionate wife, and a tender Mother;

But

Her husband and child, whom she loved, Seldom saw her countenance without a disgusting frown,

Whilst she received visitors whom she despised

with an endearing smile.

Her behavior was discreet towards strangers,

But

Imprudent in her family. Abroad, her conduct was influenced by good breeding;

But

At home by ill temper.

She was a professed enemy to Flattery, And was seldom known to praise or command,

But

The talents in which she principally excelled were difference of opinion, and discovering flaws and Imperfections.

She was an admirable Economist, And without Prodigality Dispensed Plenty to every person in her Family;

But

Would sacrifice their eyes to a Farthing candle.

She sometimes made her Husband happy with her good qualities,

But

Much more frequently miserable—with her many failings,

Inasmuch that in 30 years of marriage he often

Lamented that Mangre all her Virtues, He had not in the whole enjoyed ten years of Matrimonial Comfort.

At length,

Finding that she had lost the affection of her Husband, As well as the regard of her Neighbors, Family disputes having been divulgated by

But

She died of vexation, July 20, 1768. Aged 48 years.

Her worn-out Husband survived her 4 months and ten days.

And departed this life, Nov. 28, 1768. In the 54th year of his age.

William Bond, Brother of the Deceased, erected this stone, As a weekly monitor to the surviving Wives of this Parish,

That they may avoid the Infamy of having their Memories handed down to Posterity with a Patch-work character.

THE GYPSY MOTH.

AN ENTOMOLOGIST SAYS IT IS NOT DANGEROUS.

The great destruction of the foliage of fruit and shade trees at Medford by a strange caterpillar last summer was brought to the attention of Professor Fernald of the State Experimental Station at the Agricultural College, and upon investigation the professor discovered that the new insect was the *ocneria dispar* or gypsy moth. Soon after this discovery announcement was made of it in the GRAPHIC, with the statement made by Professor Fernald that he had been told by European entomologists that if the caterpillar should get a foothold in this country it would prove a greater pest than the Colorado beetle, as the *ocneria dispar* does not confine itself to one variety, but attacks numerous varieties of fruit and shade trees. Governor Brackett, in his inaugural address, referred to the pest and said that its eradication is to be attempted, immediate measures are of the utmost consequence.

Dr. Hermann A. Hagen, professor of entomology at Harvard, says, however, that Professor Fernald is causing unnecessary alarm. The gypsy moth is easily destroyed, he says, and even if its ravages were unchecked, they would not become serious. The gypsy moth (*ocneria dispar*), said Dr. Hagen, is not nearly so destructive as some others. It has always existed in European countries, but I do not know that it has ever "ravaged" any of them. It can never become seriously destructive to vegetation for several reasons. In the first place the eggs, the caterpillar, the cocoon and the moth are all large size, and easy to detect. It ought not to be a difficult matter to detect every bunch of eggs in an orchard and to destroy them. But even if any escape notice and become caterpillars, they, too, are easily seen and destroyed.

Again, the miller or moth is very sluggish and not liable to fly far. For this reason, the spread of the "pest" from

town to town would be very slow, and hence easily controlled. It has been twenty years since Dr. Trouvelot lost his specimen, and I will tell that time not a miller has not more than two or three miles from the Trouvelot place.

From the Trouvelot place, this fact alone should show how needless is the alarm. Furthermore, their destructive ness has been much exaggerated. They feed upon the leaves of fruit trees and certain other trees like the Linden and beach, but that they attack all vegetation indiscriminately is an absurdity. No authority of weight, so far as I know, has pronounced them a terrible evil. Ratzburg, the great German entomologist, declares them not seriously harmful, and Beckstein expresses the same opinion. Professor Harris, in his book, "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," describes them briefly and refers to the fact that they are not known on this side of the ocean, but does not say that they are a serious pest. In my opinion, this talk about State aid—ordering out the militia to shoot the caterpillars, as it were—is entirely unnecessary. Let every man kill his own caterpillars.

Too Deep for Him.—Gifted young man—Don't talk to me of religion or philosophy! What light do they throw on the problems of existence? Why do I live? What is the object of my being?

Venerable sage (contemplating him mildly)—my young friend, I am sorry to say I cannot see any good reason for it.—Chicago Tribune.

It is seldom that the mother of eight children lives to the age of ninety-four years without being called to mourn the death of some of them; but the remarkable fact about the death of Mrs. Jane Ayer of Freedom, this week, was that all her children survive her. Three of them are over seventy years of age.—Lewiston Journal.

For all Throat and Lung Diseases take Dr. James M. Solomon, Jr.,ough Cure. It has been thousands. All druggists, 50 cents per bottle.

The great popularity of Ayer's Pills as a cathartic is due to less to their promptness and efficacy than to their coating of sugar and freedom from any injurious effects. Children take them readily. See Ayer's Almanac for this year, just out.

Dates and Times of Meetings.

Thursday, Dec. 12, 7.45 P. M.—Subject, "The medicinal value of mind, or thirteen years with the sick."

Thursday, Dec. 19, 3.00 P. M.—Subject, "The uses and properties of prayer." These lectures will be indefinitely continued.

Mrs. Choate heals the sick daily. 5

FOR THE

W. L. DOUGLAS  
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. EXAMINE his \$4.00 GENTLEMAN'S HAND-SEWN SHOE. \$4.00 LINEN SHOE. \$4.00 POLICE AND FARMERS SHOE. \$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE. \$2.00 EXTRA VALUE COW SHOE. \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Examine W. L. Douglas \$2.00 Shoes for gentlemen and ladies. FOR SALE BY

M. J. O'MEARA, 336 Centre St., Newton. GEO. E. BARROWS, Newton Centre. G. A. TUTTLE & CO., West Newton.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.

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## THE NEWTON GRAPHIC

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TELEPHONE NO. 80.

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THE NEWTON POST OFFICE.

The excitement over the postmastership question has not reached Newton to any great extent as yet, and a GRAPHIC representative who set out to interview prominent citizens in regard to the matter found them very noncommittal, and the great majority indisposed to put themselves on record. Postmaster Morgan's term does not expire until a year from next April, and there is a general belief that he will not be disturbed until his term is out.

Many prominent Republicans said that when the time came they would be willing to be quoted as being strongly in favor of his reappointment, as he has made the best postmaster Newton ever had, and had never allowed politics to have anything to do with his duties. The only thing to be said against him is that he is a Democrat, but what Newton people want is a capable and efficient postmaster, who will attend to his duties, and they do not care any more about his politics than they do about what church he belongs to.

On the other hand, some were encountered who believe that the victors should have the spoils, and that not a crumb should be left to any Democrat, and they were much disappointed that President Harrison did not turn all the Democrats out the day after he was inaugurated.

Opinions differed all the way between these two extremes, but the majority seemed to feel that it would not imperil the success of the administration if it should make "efficiency and not party service" the sole test in postoffices, and reappoint Mr. Morgan and other postmasters who had discharged their duties satisfactorily, and had not been "offensive" persons.

Congressman Candler will probably have charge of the whole matter, under the present system of making the Congressmen office-brokers for their district, and he is said to have been subjected to a good deal of pressure already. As he will probably come up for re-election this fall, it will be interesting to discover whether his devotion to civil service reform is stronger than his desire to help his chances by getting some of the "workers" in office. His position on the civil service reform question is not as clear as could be wished, as in his campaign speeches he was so much interested in the denunciation of Southern Outrages that he had no time to define his position on any other issues.

## THE BIENNIAL QUESTION.

The question of biennial elections and biennial sessions of the legislature is attracting a good deal of attention, and the Boston Herald in its canvas of Newton found the sentiment in favor of both reforms, in the proportion of about ten to one. Almost no one opposes biennial elections, as they would save a great deal of trouble and expense, while we would get substantially the same result that we do under the present system, of giving any official who does passably well a second term.

In regard to biennial sessions, the sentiment is not so unanimous, although the great majority favor them. There is too much tinkering with the laws, under the present system, the ink being hardly dry upon a statute before it is amended or repealed, and with such a bulky volume of new legislation every year, it is a very industrious man who can keep posted as to the laws. About half the business that now comes before the legislature, if those interested had to wait a year, would never be heard of, and a session every two years would be able to take care of all important matters without having any longer sessions than we do now, when nothing is done for the first month or two. Too much legislation is far worse than not enough. With biennial sessions the members of the third house might be reduced to great financial straits every other year, but that would hardly be a public calamity. Besides, if a candidate was to be chosen for two years, it is believed with some show of reason, that more care would be used in selecting men fitted for the position they were to occupy, while now many an unfit man slips in because the term is short and a change can be made another year.

The Newtonville post office is attracting a good deal of attention, as Postmaster Turner's term has about expired. He has been endorsed for reappointment by a large Republican caucus, by a majority of the Republican ward and city commit-

tee, and there seems to be a general desire to have him reappointed. A letter from Congressman Candler has been received, which is chiefly remarkable for his desire to evade any responsibility in the matter, and some pretty plain talk is being heard in regard to him. The letter has been secured for publication by a Boston paper. The opponents of Congressman Candler in his own party say that it was very foolish to expect anything definite from him, and point to his civil service reform letter, during his previous term. There is a great deal of feeling over the matter, and if Mr. Turner is not reappointed it promises to cause a split in the party in that ward, whose effects will be felt in future election and there will be some trouble anyway. The whole affair illustrates the injury any party sustains from the present practice of regarding post offices as spoils, and as Martin Van Buren once said, when you make one half-friend by giving him an office, you make forty bitter enemies. If it was made simply a case where efficiency determined an official's reappointment, all trouble would be avoided. In the case of Postmaster Turner, no one disputes that he has given Newtonville a model post office, and is very acceptable to the patrons of the office, who always find him courteous and accomodating.

THERE is some talk in Newton over the question of a successor to Congressman Candler. He is now having his second term, which is all that is usually given except in cases of remarkable ability, and if he should desire a re-nomination he would meet with strong opposition from Newton. Whether any effort will be made for a Newton man is not apparent, although some think that ex-Alderman Powers has earned the honor of being named by Mr. Candler as his favorite candidate, as he helped Mr. Candler to secure the nomination. Probably some man outside of Newton will be the choice, as it will as usual be impossible to unite Newton delegates on any one man. The fact that it is an off year will prevent any great wish for the honor, as the Ninth District has an uncomfortable habit of going Democratic in off years. There is an interesting rumor that the Democrats will pass by all the small politicians this year and put up no less a man than Collector Saltonstall, who has made a national reputation by his excellent administration of the Boston Custom House. Such a nomination would give the Democrats a great advantage, and would necessitate the nomination of the strongest man in the district on the Republican side.

TACKING new legislation on to appropriation bills is a vicious practice, and this one of Speaker Reed's new code of rules for the lower house of Congress ought to be defeated. It is to be regretted that Speaker Reed did not take a patriotic view of the situation, and by having a conference of the leaders of both parties, get up a set of rules that would be satisfactory all round. But in these days of petty politics, it is smartness and not statesmanship that governs. Mr. Felton, 90, then introduced a bill, which was tabled, "that it is impracticable to teach religion in the public schools. Mr. Howard Whitmore, 91, then introduced the following bill "that incorporated towns and cities of Massachusetts be granted the right of manufacturing their own electric and gas light for consumption in said towns and cities." Referred to committee on ways and means. Mr. H. A. Stone, 92, introduced a bill "that suitable legislation be provided for the protection of the election franchise of the negroes; and that a sufficient sum be appropriated for the enforcement of such legislation." Referred to Judiciary Committee.

The rehearsals for preparing the music to be sung at the reception of the flag from the G. A. R. Post 62, will be held at the school next week, under the direction of Mr. Walton.

all the Blaine sons, and his father evidently placed great reliance upon him. He was possessed of great tact and is said to have inherited his father's disposition and talents, and for a young man he has held many prominent positions.

THE presidential lightning has struck another editor in this state, and Editor Moseley of the Hyde Park Gazette gets the post office. If the post offices hold out, administration organs will be pretty numerous.

THE town of Wellesley has abolished all its grade crossings, and it is believed to be the first town in the state to accomplish such a desirable result. Now if Newton could only follow this excellent example!

JUDGE Kennedy has petitioned the Legislature for an increase of salary.

## HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

## RECEPTION OF THE FLAG.

A meeting will be held in City Hall, West Newton, January 23, at 7:30 p.m. The flag which has been presented to the high school will be formally given.

The following is the program:

Music, by the Waltham band.  
Prayer, Chaplain S. E. Morse.  
Singing, Hill School and Post.  
Address, Rev. Francis B. Horrocks.  
Song, by the school.  
Address, Rev. J. B. Gould.  
Singing, "America."

Presentation of Flag, His Honor Mayor Harr.

Transfer of the Flag, to the Head Master, Edw.

Transferring, "America."

Presentation of Flag, Commander S. S. Whitney.

Music, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Reception of Flag, His Honor Mayor Harr.

Transfer of the Flag, to the Head Master, Edw.

Transferring, "America."

The next regular meeting of the Lyceum will be held tomorrow (Saturday) evening at 7:30 in the High School building. The following program will be given: Piano solo, Miss F. Hildreth, '91; recitation, P. B. Chase, '90. Followed by the discussion of the bill "that incorporated towns and cities of Massachusetts be granted the right of manufacturing their own gas and electric lights for consumption in said towns and cities." The committee will report against the bill. A very interesting meeting is expected.

A business meeting of the Lyceum was called on Friday, Jan. 16, Pres. Sheppard in the chair. The report of the ways and means committee was heard and accepted that the bill "that no state or national legislature of the United States shall refuse to grant to trades unions and other similar labor organizations, rights and privileges of incorporation equal with those which may be granted by the same legislature to any other society," be laid on the table.

The absentees were Aldermen Petree, Bond and Hamblen, Councilmen Collins, Bondkall and Hall.

Petitions were received and referred as follows: Harry E. Warren and Percy Holmes, for leave to run a private telephone wire across Station street; H. E. Warren and others for toboggan slide on Station street; E. C. Dudley, for adjustment of taxes on a piece of land on Cypress street, sold by him in 1885, but since included in his tax list; Gustav W. Ulmer, for refunding tax on his land on Bowen street, assessed as containing 25,000 feet, but found by a recent survey to contain only 17,000 feet.

Folly &amp; Thompson were granted a junk license.

## ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Of English and American brass and iron bedsteads, at Putnam &amp; Co.'s, 8 and 10 Bond street, Boston. These will be given on application. They have also fine bedding of all kinds, of their own manufacture.

## MARRIED.

MANNING-LUFFY—At Newton, Jan. 12, by Rev. J. F. Gilchrist, Thomas Manning and Catherine Duffy.

HURLEY-SLATER—At Boston, Jan. 14, by Rev. F. B. Allen, James Edward Hurley and Mary Slater.

RAMSEY-BRYANT—At Newton, Jan. 8, by Rev. S. C. Birchmore of Boston, William Lewis Ramsey and Sarah Frances Bryant, Newton.

DIED.

HOLBROOK—At Auburndale, Jan. 7, Ralph Holbrook, infant son of Willis B. and Annie B. Holbrook.

TAPPAN—At Brookline, Jan. 10, of pneumonia, John H. A. Tappan, formerly of Newton, 64 years.

PARKER—At Newtonville, Jan. 11, Clementine Maria, wife of Levi Parker, 47 years.

DOUGLAS—At Newton, Jan. 12, Dr. J. H. Douglas, 30 years.

MURPHY—At West Newton, Jan. 10, John Murphy, 36 years.

FAULCON—At West Newton, Jan. 11, Ida Faulcon, 18 years, 1 month, 3 days.

SULLIVAN—At Newton Upper Falls, Jan. 12, Michael J. Sullivan, 31 years.

MCMULLEN—At Newton, Jan. 14, Dennis McMenamin, 30 years.

FORD—At Newton Lower Falls, Jan. 14, Lucie Adelaide Ford, 7 years, 7 days.

FALL—At Newton, Jan. 14, William H. Fall, 39 years, 7 months.

QUINN—At West Newton, Jan. 14, Rosanna Quinn, 64 years, 11 months.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WANTED—A young man in office wishes to be near R. R. station, Newton. Address J. E. R. this office.

TO LET—Two connecting rooms with board.

To Peabody House, Newton Centre.

FOR SALE—Three houses and about 30,000 square feet of land, the corner of High and Murray streets, Newtonville. Houses have all modern improvements. Will be sold separately or all together. Apply to John Irving, on the premises.

143

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO let, two or three bedrooms, furnished rooms, convenient to work.

Carrie A. Newton.

TO LET TO LET—Suitable for plumber or gas fitter. With J. O. Evans' Sons, Elmwood St., Newton.

12th

COW FOR SALE—A nice family cow for sale; reasonable price. Address Box 95, Newtonville.

11

TO LET—House of 10 rooms and bath, 3 minutes from station at Auburndale. Fine place for boarders. F. A. Child, Davis block, Auburndale.

11th

TO LET—House and Store on Elmwood St. now occupied by J. O. Evans' Sons. Apply to H. B. Coffin, Cobb block.

TO LET IN WEST NEWTON—Suite of six rooms, 1st floor, West street; five minutes from depot; plenty of fruit and shade trees. Price \$15.50. Apply to J. R. Pearl, 136 Bedford street, Boston.

7th

FOR SALE—A top box-buggy, nearly new, taken in exchange for one built by Murray &amp; F. F. Murray, E. Hilliard. Can be seen in shop of Murray &amp; Farrel, Newton.

3rd

TO LET—On Parker street, Newton Centre.

House of 9 rooms, bath, room, hot and cold water, set tubs, high sunny location, rent \$17 per month. Apply to D. W. Eagles.

5th

THE CELEBRATED

DIAMOND CREAMERY

BUTTER.

Also the famous

Chamberlain Print Butter,

AT—

C. O. TUCKER &amp; CO.,

Opposite Depot, Newton.

## Real Estate.

## Mortgages.

## Insurance.

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Representatives of all the LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES

J. C. FULLER, Newtonville Sq. J. FRENCH &amp; SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston.

A RARE CHANCE! COME AND SEE!

Dr. Young's Gold Suction Air Chamber.

It keeps the mouth cool and free from irritation. Plates never drop down with it.

Old sets can be made, and a Gold Air Chamber inserted. It costs but very little. These elegant sets, perfectly adapted to the anatomy of the mouth, are guaranteed to Perfect in every detail for Ten Years.

WHY ARE THEY SO CHEAP?

Because I do not believe in charging enormous prices, and depriving those who are in need of comfort from obtaining what is best for health and appearance, and possessed of all the latest improvements in the art of dentistry. "Pain is not necessary in this office." No charge for extracting teeth without pain, when artificial teeth are to be inserted.

TEETH!

Dr. Young's Imperial Suction Rubber.—This Rubber is manufactured especially for me, and can not be purchased anywhere else. Artificial Teeth made from this rubber are possessed of beauty, strength and durability. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and cement. Teeth repaired in 50 minutes. Sets made while waiting. Artificial Teeth without plates. Crown and bridge work a speciality.

Teeth Extracted without Pain. You will now save money, as this is the lowest priced first class dental office in Boston.

DR. YOUNG,  
Operative, Mechanical and Surgeon Dentist.  
23 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS., Opp. Boston Museum.REX LIQUID STOVE POLISH.  
It Blacks Red Covers.  
NO DUST. NO SMELL.  
POSITIVELY FIRE PROOF.  
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.Manufactured by  
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## Echo-Song.

Who can say where Echo dwells?  
In the hollows of the earth,  
Where the owl sits and blinks;  
Or in deep, sequestered dells,  
Where the foxglove hangs its bells,  
Echo dwells!  
Echo!  
Echo!  
Phantom of the crystal Air,  
Dwelling in the misty mystery!  
There is one has need of thee;  
Lead him to thy secret lair,  
Myrtle brings he for thy hair—  
Hear his rays!  
Echo!  
Echo!  
Echo, lift thy drowsy head,  
And repeat the charmed word  
The muses need have overheard.  
Yester'en, ere, rosy red,  
Daphne down the valey sped—  
Words unsaid,  
echo!  
Echo!  
Breathe the vows she since denies!  
She has no more to say;  
What she would she would not now—  
Then didst hear her perjuries.  
Whisper, whilst I shut my eyes,  
Those sweet lies,  
Echo!  
Echo!

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in The Atlantic Monthly.

## MINDING ONE'S BUSINESS.

"Me and Squire Bagshot, we're goin' into partnership together," said Miss Naomi Nutting.

"Eh? What?" cried the Widow Scarsby, hastily adjusting her ear trumpet. "You a thinkin' o' gettin' married at this time o' day?"

Miss Naomi gave a sniff of exceedingly great derision.

"Who's talkin' o' gettin' married?" said she. "Not I. Nor, I guess, the squire. We're outen our first childhood, and we ain't got to our second, I calculate. Not yet."

The Widow Scarsby looked disappointed.

"Then," said she, "what do you mean?"

"Why," exclaimed Miss Naomi, "the squire he's leased the old farm. I'd got to let it to somebody. What between the taxes, and the interest, and the repairs, and all, it was too much for a woman to look arter. But the cows and the poultry, and all is to remain, and I've to run the dairy and egg business. Ten per cent. commission I'm to have, and the use of the old house. And I've set out a lot of new strawberry roots, and some of the offshoots of Hester Brine's sweet smellin' English violets, and I'm going to earn my own livin', if I be a woman!"

"Vi'lets!" repeated Mrs. Scarsby, "and strawberries! John hain't no faith in that sort of thang."

"It don't matter to me whether he has or not," curiously observed Miss Nutting.

"A woman never yet made farmin' pay."

"Anyhow," said Miss Nutting, "I mean to have a try at it. My expenses won't be much, that's one comfort."

"Better give up the notion," said Mrs. Scarsby, slowly shaking her head.

"Not if I know it," said Naomi. "I'm pretty certain I make good butter, and I always took natural to hens and chickens. And I know I can market them strawberries at the summer hotels on Cherry brook, and English violets brings fifty cents a dozen at the New York florists in January and February."

"You're runnin' a great risk!" sighed Mrs. Scarsby, in genuine Job's-comforter accents.

"There's always the poorhouse left, if I don't succeed," sarcastically remarked Naomi.

And Mrs. Scarsby went away to tell her news throughout the whole neighborhood.

"Upon my word," said Mrs. Dr. Plum, "the woman has pluck! But of course she won't succeed; women never do."

"I never was so flat in all my life," said Mrs. Scarsby, "as I was when I heerd Naomi say she was going into partnership with Squire Bagshot. I s'posed, of course, she was goin' to marry him."

"Well, I don't know why she shouldn't," said Mrs. Plum. "The squire ain't young, but he's likely man enough."

"He marry Naomi Nutting?" said Mrs. Scarsby. "A poverty-stricken old maid, with one foot in the poorhouse!"

"Folks used to say your John was partial to her," shrewdly observed Mrs. Plum.

"That's all a mistake," said Mrs. Scarsby.

And she took herself and her car-trumper off to the next house, while little Ellie Price, Mrs. Plum's bound girl, who had been listening through the dumb waiter, breathlessly scampered to the grocery for the ounce of powdered cinnamon which she had been told half an hour ago to bring, and there informed Mrs. Pepperause, as a profound secret, that Miss Naomi Nutting and Squire Bagshot were about to be married.

"I don't believe it," said Mrs. Pepperause.

"I heard it with my own ears," said Ellie, glowing all over with the importance of her news.

"An old maid like that?" said Mrs. Pepperause scornfully.

"She ain't thirty yet," said Ellie. "I heard misse tell Mrs. Scarsby so."

"Ill news, they say, spreads fast; so does good news. Which of these heads Squire Bagshot's engagement came u der is hard to specify, but certain it is that the morsel of gossip spread like wildfire through Cherry village.

"Me enged to Naomi Nutting," said the squire. "Well, it's the first I've heerd of it."

"Naomi Nutting going to marry that old widower?" said John Scarsby. "What nonsense! You told me yourself, mother, that she denied it up and down."

"Yes," said Mrs. Scarsby, a little doubtfully, "but that's what they always do. It would be good thing for Naomi Nutting."

"I'll never believe it," said John.

The old love affair between him and Naomi Nutting was dead and gone long ago, but something in the prevalent atmosphere seemed to fan the faint spark of its ashes into new life. John Scarsby remembered how black and bright her eyes once were, and what a trim figure she had. While the squire

meditated on the perfect, dazzling cleanliness of Naomi's dairy, and the efficiency with which she had set out the violet roots and the strawberry crepers, said to himself:—

"I don't know but that I might do worse. To be sure, she's a poor, solitary, friendless creature, without any property except that old mortgage-ridden farm. But I can't get no hired girl short of eleven dollars a month, and it is sort o' lonesome settin' on the stoop of evenin's all alone. She's been brought up economical, too, and won't want to spend any more than she can help. That's a great thing!"

And the squire brushed his hair more carefully than ever over the glossy dome of his bald cranium, and considered seriously the propriety of dyeing his grizzly beard.

"Mother," said John Scarsby, that day, "it isn't right for you to do all the house-work by yourself. It's too much for you."

"La, John, I do hope you ain't thinkin' of hirin' a help?" exclaimed Mrs. Scarsby in dismay. "Of all the shiftless, idle, wasteful things—"

"We've got to do something, mother," said John. "I can't let you work your self out."

It was true, John Scarsby had said the same thing time and again to his mother; but he said it now with genuine earnestness, looking at her as he did so, secretly wondering how he should break to her the tidings of an impending daughter-in-law. And Naomi Nutting, of all persons, the woman whom Mrs. Scarsby designated as "that poor, folorn old maid."

John was a brave man, but there are many kinds of courage than one.

Mrs. Scarsby cried over the butter beans she was cutting up for dinner.

"I won't have a help in the house," thought she. "If John really wants a woman around, why can't he get married? And I don't know no smarter girl than Naomi Nutting. I've a great mind to go over and see if she can't break that old contract with Squire Bagshot. I wish I dared to speak right out to John about it. He used to like Naomi, but men are queer."

Naomi had just come in from weeding her late onion-patch the next evening, when the Squire arrived, all in his best.

"Good evening, squire," said Miss Nutting. "Sit down, till I light the lamp."

"Don't light it," said the squire, sheepishly. "I'm partial to the twilight."

"I ain't," said Naomi. "I mostly like to see what I'm doing. You've come about business, I suppose?"

"Ahem—yes," admitted the squire. Although he had told himself all day long that Naomi Nutting would certainly jump at his offer, he could not subdue a certain nervousness at the last moment.

"Very important business!"

Tat-tat-tat-tat! came a knock on the panels of the lace-shaded front door.

John Scarsby, arriving close on the heels of the squire, had perceived the necessity of immediate action.

He was flushed, and breathed hard with rapid walking, but he had screwed his courage up.

"Naomi," said he, "can I speak to you for one minute?"

Naomi, holding the lamp in one hand, stared hard at him.

"I'm engaged, just now," said she.

"Engaged?"

"Squire Bagshot is here."

"I won't keep you long," said John, "I only want one word."

"Anything happened?" questioned Naomi.

"No; but—" John drew a quick breath of vexation and embarrassment. "Will you hear me out, Naomi?"

The squire cleared his throat loudly, as Naomi conducted John into the back kitchen.

"Now, then," said she, "what is it?"

Did ever lover wo man under such discouraging circumstances as these?

John fixed his eyes on the copper boiler, and blurted out his tender confession at once.

It was an awkward proceeding, but it was inevitable.

"Naomi," said he, "I want a wife. Will you have me?"

"No, thankee, John," said Miss Nutting.

John stared at her and uttered a gasp.

"What did you say?" stammered he.

"I said no!"

"I'm too late, am I?" he uttered despairingly.

"Well, yes, you are."

"Hadn't you better think it over?"

"Well, it wouldn't be no use."

John went away completely dumfounded, and Naomi went back to the squire.

"What business could that young man possibly have with you, Naomi?" asked the squire, a little fretfully.

"It was private," said Naomi, composedly.

"Naomi," said Mr. Bagshot, plunging headlong into the subject, "I'm thinking of gittin' married."

"Are you?" said Naomi, somewhat amazed.

"I'm tired of livin' solitary and alone, and I don't know of nobody I like better than you," added Squire Bagshot.

"Much obliged to you, I'm sure," said Naomi.

"Do you think you could learn to love me?" said the squire, his hard features galvanized into unwonted tenderness.

"I dunno, whether I could or not," said Naomi, "but I don't mean to try."

"Eh?" jerked out the squire.

"I'm engaged already," explained Naomi.

"To that shiftless young Scarsby?"

"He ain't particularly shiftless as I know of," observed Naomi. "But it ain't to him, as it happens."

"If you're really engaged," said the squire, of whose character delicacy was by no means a prominent trait, "what on earth are you running the dairy business for?"

"To earn money, to be sure," said Naomi. "I'm to marry a rich man and I don't choose to go to him empty-handed, or without a decent wardrobe, such as other women have."

"Who is it?" still further demanded the squire.

"Well, I don't mind telling you, since you ask me up and down," said Naomi.

"Him that owns the new Mountain iron works, Joseph Alden."

The squire made a little gurgling sound, as if he were ineffectually trying to swallow something. Joseph Alden, the handsome, middle-aged Englishman, the best match in Cherry county, engaged to Naomi Nutting, whom he—Squire Bagshot—had mentally characterized as "a poor, solitary, friendless creature!"

"Well," said he, heavily rising, "I s'pose I'd better go."

"I don't know as you'll gain anything by staying," Naomi coolly remarked.

The squire was driven to hire a stout Vermont woman at eleven dollars a month. Mrs. Scarsby still continues to do her own housework, in spite of the remonstrances of her son John. Naomi Nutting does as she did before—minds her own business. And the violet and strawberry business has proved a success and the wedding day is fixed.—Saturday Night.

## LETTER FROM MR. MCALL

TO THE PRESIDENTS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE AUXILIARIES OF THE AMERICAN MC CALL ASSOCIATION.

"A message of greeting and encouragement addressed to each auxiliary by the president of the mission would be appropriate just as the new year is coming in." Such was the hint which, as one says, "a little bird whispered." The idea was pleasing, the task would be altogether a labor of love. But when I came face to face with the list of over 60 auxiliaries and glanced at the heap of unanswered letters on my table, and gave a thought to the redoubled pressure of duties at this season, I was appalled. Then the kind suggestion came, "Write one circular letter which may be forwarded to all."

Dear Christian ladies of America, the importance and grandeur of the service you are zealously rendering can be measured only by the certainty that nothing but the diffusion of the knowledge of Christ through all her borders can save and regenerate and bless this land of France. I note that at present 20 of our mission stations in Paris and elsewhere, and eight of our devoted missionaries and workers, are sustained wholly by your efforts, and others partially so. We rejoice to believe that the members and friends of each auxiliary thus identified with a station thinks and speaks of it as "our mission hall," or if it be Christian laborer who is thus supported, regards him or her affectionately as "our own missionary in France." Of this you give proof in many extra gifts for the Christmas fêtes of our Sunday-schools, help for the "mothers' meetings" etc. What an effort it is in Christian enterprises, to treat lightly small contributions, which often measured by the prayerful self-sacrifice attending them, surpass larger ones grudgingly given. Your method of operation, in gathering, each in her own circle, a multitude of small annual contributions, has the inestimable advantage of furnishing to us an income upon which we can rely for the permanent support of this systematic organization. This is more really helpful than any amount of spasmodic effort which cannot be counted on for the future. It may interest you to know that every sum of \$4 or \$5 provides for the cost of one sitting throughout the year, including all the connecting expenses, lighting, warming, workers, etc. Each sitting is occupied on an average 60 times in the year. Is it not worth an afternoon's work, even in a shower of rain or snow, to add 60 listeners to the gospel message?

It could tell you if time allowed much that would interest you from recent history of the mission. You have already received tidings of the special work in our two temporary salles at the gates of the "Exposition Universelle." That work deepened in seriousness and encouragement to the end; so much so that we have maintained several services weekly in each of those salles to the end of the year. Preaching to that ever-changing congregation amidst the gayety and tumult of the world's fair was necessarily to great extent "casting the bread of life on the mighty waters"; yet unquestionable instances of conversion came to the knowledge of our friends in each hall. Many ladies from Holland who had entered casually and had found peace in believing, sent us after returning to her home, 200 francs as a token of gratitude to God. The circulation of Bibles, scripture portions and tracts also formed a very important feature of the undertaking. From that center they have gone out to the utmost corners of France and her colonies. The generous contributors in America who aided us for this special effort may rest assured that what they so devoted was attended with much blessing. At no former period did the readiness to listen to the gospel, and in many cases, the preparedness to receive it, seem more marked than at present. We have entered on a new winter's campaign full of hope. Let your prayers be joined with ours that the Holy Spirit may bring a multitude of our hearers under the power of Saviour's love. A host of sympathizing visitors from your shores also gladdened us by looking in upon our meetings, though many of these saw them in their minimum attendance amidst the tropical heat of summer.

The autumn has been saddened for us by the inroads of death. The sudden removal of the eminent Pastor Bersier, who passed the very last evening of his life in preaching at our "salle Boston" in Paris, bade us adieu and went home to die the morning dawned—has come to us as a heavy stroke indeed. Many of our earliest friends have also been called away, the venerable Doctors Bonar and Somerville in Scotland, and a whole series of cherished names. From your number also several valued supporters have been laid in the grave. Let us learn to "work while it is day" and so far as in us lies, seek to improve the present crisis, which may well be styled the "accepted time" and "day of salvation" for France.

To that shiftless young Scarsby?"

"He ain't particularly shiftless as I know of," observed Naomi. "But it ain't to him, as it happens."

"If you're really engaged," said the squire, of whose character delicacy was by no means a prominent trait which an enlightened public sentiment may press upon them as sources of intellectual activity and usefulness. On the other hand, those whose every-day interests lie in different directions, and who have no opportunity of knowing that the claims upon such institutions are far in excess of the financial support they receive, not infrequently accuse them of indifference and exclusiveness.

The recent article in "The Forum" for November, 1889, on "The Cost of Universities," presents some facts which are familiar to a comparatively small number of specialists but which will doubtless surprise the community at large.

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## MUSICAL MATTERS.

## THE SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The Symphony Orchestra has now entered upon the second half of its first season under its new director, Mr. Nikisch. Of late Mr. Nikisch has shown a more liberal spirit with regard to the choice of compositions for his programs, a number of new and very interesting novelties have had a hearing, and while the orchestra has undeniably lost to some degree that precision and exactness which so characterized its playing under its former conductor, Mr. Gerick, it has certainly gained in the strength and breadth of its performance.

Last week presented a very interesting program—but one number being a novelty, the symphonic poem by E. A. MacDowell, one of the talented young composers of Boston. The Schumann concerto received a very disappointing rendering at the hands of Mme. Steiner-Clark, both in point of conception and of execution, although the latter fault may have been partly due to the extremely "tubby" tone of the instrument used.

Tomorrow evening there is no concert—for next week the following fine program is announced: Overture, "Molusine," Mendelssohn; Suite, "Peer Gynt," Grieg; Symphony in E flat, (Rheinisch) Schumann. Mr. Wm. J. Winch will sing an aria from "Euryanthe" and a group of songs by Dvorak. The Grieg suite was brought out in Boston last summer by Mr. Neuendorf, and is played for the first time at the Symphony concerts.

## COMIC OPERA.

It is unfortunate that when a comic opera, that really has music that may be tolerated, is performed, a bad company must needs pull the opera down to the level of its predecessors. Boston has been particularly unfortunate in its opportunities to hear good comic opera this winter—our first disappointment was "The Oolah," but one tune survived its stay in Boston, and said tune is now being heard alternately as a waltz, polka, glide, and schottische. The last musical failure was the Drum Major, alleged to be taken from Offenbach—although it is our opinion that Offenbach was first taken from the Drum Major. This work is even more threadbare, musically, than anything we have heard recently.

The city or town is obliged to take care of the water which runs along the roads, so that it shall not damage the adjoining lands, and on the other hand, the owner of adjoining land must take care that the water running from his land does not injure the highway.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

## Burdett's Sermon on Life.

Man born of women is of few days and no teeth, and indeed it would be money in his pocket sometimes if he had less of either. As for his teeth he had convulsions when he cut them, and as the last ones come through, lo! the dentist is twisting the first one out, and the last end of that man's jaw is worse than the first, being full of porcelain and a roof-plate built to hold blackberry seeds. Stone bruises him his pathway to manhood; his father boxes his ears at home, the big boys cuff him in the playground and the teacher whips him in the school room. He buys the Northwestern at 110, when he hath sold short at 90, and his neighbors unloaded upon him Iron Mountain at 63¢, and it straightway breaketh down to 52¢. He riseth early and sitteth up late that he may fill his barns and storerooms, and lo! his children's lawyers divide the spoils among themselves and say: "Ha! ha!" He groweth and is sore distressed because it raineth, and he beateth upon his breast, and sayeth, "My crop is lost!" because it raineth not. The late rains blight his wheat and the frost bite his peaches. If it be so that the sun shineth, even among the nineties, he sayeth, "Woe is me, for I perish!" and if the northwest wind sitheth down in forty-two, below, he crieth, "Would I were dead!" If he wears sack-cloth and blue jean, men say, "he is a tramp," and if he goeth forth shaven and clad in purple and fine linen, all the people cry, "Shoot the dude!" He carrieth insurance for twenty-five years until he hath paid thrice over for all his goods, and then he letteth his policy lapse one day, and that same night fire destroyeth his store. He buildeth him a house in Jersey, and his first born is devoured by mosquitoes; he pitcheth his tents in New York, and tramps devore his substance. He moveth to Kansas, and a cyclone carrieth his house away into Missouri, while a prairie fire and 10,000,000 acres of grasshoppers fight for his crop. He setteth himself in Kentucky, and is shot the next day by a gentleman, a colonel and a statesman, "because, sah, he did not like, sah." Verily, there is no rest for the sole of his feet, and if he had to do it over again he would not be born at all, for "the day of death is better than the day of one's birth."—Philadelphia Times.

## THE GRAND ARMY.

NATIONAL REUNION TO BE HELD IN BOSTON NEXT AUGUST.

The Grand Army of the Republic has now reached the membership of nearly a million. Its wonderful strength has been mainly acquired during the past 10 years, and the annual sessions of the National Encampment have broadened into a grand national reunion of all the survivors of the war.

In August, this great assembly will meet in Boston in response to hearty invitations from old soldiers of the State, and the occasion promises to be the largest gathering of the surviving members of the armies and navies ever held.

All through the West the veterans are making preparations for this event. Many of them are feeble and old, but the sight of their old comrades who stood by their side in the terrible days which seem like a dream to all, but those who were actually engaged in the conflict, will cause them to rally once more and make, perhaps, their last reunion a great and glorious success. Massachusetts will not forget her former loyalty to the boys in blue nor what she owes them, and every citizen should feel it is her duty to co-operate with the committees who have been appointed to arrange for the entertainment of the strangers.

Headquarters have been established at No. 2, A, Beacon street, which will be open at all hours.

## Bab on a Man of the World.

What is a man of the world? He is the man who, having gone through this world of men and women, has found out the best way of living and of treating his fellow-men.

He is a man of opinions, but he does not believe he can convert everybody else into believing his way, so he does not

same, and to make such passage safe and pleasant.

The owner of the adjacent land has the exclusive right to the grass, firewood and wild or cultivated fruit that may grow by the roadside. He may use the sand, gravel, loam or trees at the roadside subject to the superior rights of the public officers in control of the highway, who have the first right to use any road, material for repair of the road anywhere within their town or city.

No other person than the owner has the right to allow his cattle to stop and feed on the roadside, yet any one may drive his cattle along the road, using reasonable care to keep them moving. If fruit or nuts begin to grow along the roadside, entirely on the road, the owner has exclusive right to the fruits or nuts (if he can get them) and others are stealing in the eye of the law when they take them, just as much as if the fruit grew inside the fence, and this applies even to fruit or nuts which have fallen to the ground.

The public has a right to use the road for peaceable passage and for nothing else, it has no right to gather in crowds disturbing your peace or to insult you in any way while passing. And on the other hand you must not in any way obstruct the passage of the public along the road by piling your wood there, or leaving your wagons or other obstructions in the way or roadside, and if any one meets with an accident in consequence of such carelessness, you are liable for damages in a private suit, and to pay a fine also for obstructing travel.

The street, wall or fence must be entirely on the land of the abuttor, and not half on each side of the line, as is often done with division fences.

Whenever a road is for any cause discontinued, the whole right of its unobstructed use reverts to the abutters on the middle of the road.

Ornamental, ornate, or other trees planted along the public road must be planted by consent of the public officers in charge and where they direct; and these officers have a right to cut down or prune any tree which interferes with public travel; but they have no right to remove the wood without the consent of the owner of the land adjoining.

The city or town is obliged to take care of the water which runs along the roads, so that it shall not damage the adjoining lands, and on the other hand, the owner of adjoining land must take care that the water running from his land does not injure the highway.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

The usual treatment of catarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands of despairing patients can testify. A trustworthy medical writer says: "Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but most of the remedies in general use by physicians afford but temporary benefit. A cure cannot be expected from snuff, powders, douches and washes." Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy which combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient.

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bore his people with long-winded arguments.

He is the man who is always well dressed, but whose clothes you couldn't describe to save your life.

He is a man who doesn't carry his umbrella so that it will poke into your eyes or jab into your legs.

He is the man who doesn't muss women's frocks and ruin their tempers by going out of the place of amusement between the acts when he is in the centre of a row.

He is the man who is courteous to all women, and unduly familiar to none.

He is the man who doesn't tell you what his dinner cost, or how much he pays his washwoman.

He is the comfortable man.

May his number increase, and in selecting husbands for your girl and mine, may each of us get a man of the world.

## It Is Well To Remember:

That slander, like mud, dries and falls off.

That to wait and be patient soothes many a pang.

That all are not princes who ride with the emperor.

That correction is good when administered in season.

That you will never have a friend if you must have one without failings.

That the roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brow of those who pluck them.

That a man who cannot mind his own business is not to be trusted with the business of others.

## NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bain, F. W. Christina, Queen of Sweden. A biography of Gustavus Adolphus. 92,580

Barron, E. A. The Viking; with Preface by L. Barrett. 52,440

A drama dealing with the region of the North.

Blakeley, G. E. Industrial Cyclopaedia; Guide for the Mechanic, Farmer, Housewife and Children of Every Household in Town or Country; A Ready Reservoir of Useful Information. 104,290

Brooke, S. A. Theology in the English Poets. 54,539

Burr, W. H. A Course on Stresses in Bridge and Roof Trusses, Arched Ribs and Suspension Bridges. 106,228

Cooke, M. C. Tollers in the Sea. 103,489

An account of the little animals found in the sea, and a description of the structure and architecture of their home.

Daly, J. B., ed. Ireland in '98; Sketches of the Principal Men of the Time, based upon the published vols. and unpub. Mss. of R. R. Madden. 74,226

Ely, R. T. Social Aspects of Christianity, and Other Essays. 93,517

Fenn, G. M. Merchant of Mysore; a Story of Corsairs and Mine. 65,664

Gladstone, W. E. Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age. 3 vols. 57,229

Gowing, L. E. Five Thousand Miles in a Sledge; a Mid-Winter Journey across Siberia. 32,406

Hannay, D. Glimpses of the Land of Scott. 37,184

Harper, H. A. The Bible and Modern Divinity. 96,309

The book includes the most important results of the researches made under the Palestine Exploration Fund.

Kitchin, G. W. History of France [B. C. 58 A. D. 1792]; 3 vols. 73,226

Lumboltz, C. Among Cannibals; an Account of Four Years' Travels in Australia, and of Camp Life with the Aborigines of Queensland. 37,167

He presents a picture, based on his own observations, of the life, manners and customs of these savage people.

Magnus, P. Industrial Education. 84,147

Marshall, E. Laurel Crowns; or Griselda's Aim; a Story for Brothers and Sisters. 65,693

Mason, D. A. Wordsworth, Shelly, Keats, and Other Essays. 54,546

McLaurin, Mrs. M. L. The Rectory Children. 61,723

**WALTER THORPE,** Newton Centre, is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

#### NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mr. Joseph W. Parker is in the west on a business trip.

—The Newton Centre Athletic association has succumbed.

—Benjamin Huestis, brother of Serg. Huestis, is very ill with a gripe.

—Plaza chairs reseated at McWayne's, the only place for such work in Newton.

—Mrs. Littig of Oak Hill was taken to the Cottage Hospital last week for treatment.

—Mrs. Charles White of Parker street, has been in New York during the past week.

—Fred Hovey has been at home quite ill with a gripe, but is now able to be out again.

—Mr. W. B. Merrill and family, Crescent avenue, have removed to Boston for the winter.

—Mr. Robert S. Gardiner started the first of the week for New Brunswick and Canada.

—Mr. Horace Bassett of Warren street is building a house on Morton street for his own use.

—The Young Men's Association talk of having another entertainment the 13th of February.

—Mr. Fred Todd of St. Paul, Minn., is staying at Mr. Robert Gardiner's for a short time.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Butters, Nahant street, Oak Hill, are both seriously ill with a gripe.

—Miss M. M. Kingsbury has been appointed one of the commencement speakers at Boston University.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Clark, Lake avenue, returned home this week from their visit at Fall River, Mass.

—Mr. William Pierce has returned from the West and is with his brother, Mr. George Pierce of Centre street.

—Rev. Chas. W. Buck of Cambridge will occupy the pulpit in the Unitarian church next Sunday. E. 104.

—Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Denning of Elmira, N. Y., are visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. Howard Wilson, Elmira street.

—A very pleasant supper and social were held at the Congregational church on Thursday evening, a good number attending.

—D. H. McWain is selling out all his remaining stock of holiday goods at one-half the original price. Now is the time to buy.

—We understand that the "Centre" club is arranging for a minstrel entertainment to be given the evening of Washington's birthday.

—Hon. J. F. C. Hyde is to deliver a lecture on the "Culture of Small Fruits" before the Needham Farmers' and Mechanics' Association, Jan. 29.

—The Baptist Society enjoyed a sociable and supper on Wednesday. Mrs. Walter Thorpe read selections from Browning and others, during the evening.

—The officers of the Order of the Iron H. were installed by Past Chief Justice Armstrong, at a special meeting held for that purpose, Thursday evening.

—Mr. W. W. MacIntosh, executor of the will of the late James Smith of Oak Hill, found the large sum of \$18,500 in money, stowed away in the house of the deceased.

—The young people are planning for a toboggan slide on Station street, and have asked for permission to establish one, deeming they hope for some snow and ice.

—Mr. Frank Fennessy returned from Europe, Tuesday, on the Umbria, reaching his home here on Wednesday. The trip was on business of several weeks duration.

—Mrs. Susan B. Mallory of Pleasant street, who was so seriously injured last week, is slowly recovering and the physicians hope that she will recover the use of her arm.

—Geo. Marsh, who will be remembered by many as formerly police officer at Newton Highlands, was in a working man's shanty near Weston, one morning recently.

—The Neighbor's Club met on Monday evening at the house of Rev. William Huntingdon. An essay was read by Neighbour Gilbert on the subject of Monuments, beginning as far back as the Pyramids of Egypt and continuing to the present day.

—Mrs. R. H. White and Mr. R. H. White, Jr., were among the Raymond excursionists who left Boston for the tour of California on Thursday of last week. Mr. White's companions have on this trip for the benefit of his health, which has been impaired by excessive study. The party will be absent until April.

—The dancing school at Associates' Hall, Newton Centre, under the instruction of Mr. H. E. Monroe, commences its second quarter on Thursday, Jan. 30, at 4 o'clock. Parties desiring to send the children to a first class dancing school would do well to patronize this school. The matrons are Mrs. Charles R. White, Mrs. Francis Fitz and Mrs. David B. Harding.

—On Wednesday evening, January 22d, in the Methodist church at quarter to eight o'clock, Miss Ellen M. Clark will give a lecture upon Spenser and "The Faerie Queene." Those who remember Miss Clark's rare lecture on "Clara" will be glad of this opportunity of listening again to the charms of Early English literature. Miss Timberman, of the Harvard Ladies' quartet, a fine contralto, will favor the audience with a selection. Those who have not procured tickets can obtain them at the door.

—A musical recital was given on Thursday evening, by the pupils of Prof. E. B. Oliver, Parker street. The program was as follows:

Allegro from Beethoven's Pastoral, Symphony *An die Freude*, Schubert, Andante from Sonata in D, Mendelssohn, Caprice Andante and Allegro, Wollenhaupt, Romance sans Paroles, Tito Meister, "Non e' re," Rondeau, "La Consolation" Sonatina, "Arietta," Dussek, Trio for piano, violin and Cello, E. B. Oliver, Andante and Allegro, Op. 63 Von Weber.

Prof. Oliver teaches a great many branches of music, and the recital was a success.

—Mr. S. L. Pratt recovered his stolen team last Saturday night, and the thief was before Judge Kennedy Monday morning and bound over to the grand jury for trial. The team was driven direct to Millbury, where the thief was apprehended with the team from boyhood, and had no suspicion of anything wrong, had previously engaged to purchase the team, which was alleged to be taken for debt. The money paid down was \$20 and the remainder, \$80, was to be paid Saturday. When the man came for his money, the description of himself and team had been noticed in the Herald, and he was taken to station and held before the authorities. After his trial in West Newton, Monday, officers from Cambridge identified him as the man who ran off a team from that place in the same way, and a second charge was entered against him.

Bent & Co.'s Cracker Meal is better than bread crumbs.

#### NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Swett is ill again.

—The Chautauqua Club will meet next week with Mrs. G. S. Bryant.

—Tickets for Mrs. Woolson's lecture may be procured at the drug stores.

—Mrs. Gilbert has gone to be with her mother, who is suffering from sickness.

—The next meeting of the Monday Club will be with Mrs. Phipps, the president.

—Rev. T. J. Holmes preached at the Congregational church last Sabbath evening.

—The Lakeside Club will have their next meeting at the residence of Mr. H. W. Taylor.

—The reappointment of Postmaster Nash was confirmed by the senate on Thursday.

—Mr. G. P. Stevens and Charlie Briggs, who have been ill for two or three weeks, are still confined to the house.

—Mr. and Mrs. Strong have lately been heard from at Rome. Mr. Strong has been ill. They have experienced much stormy weather in Rome.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Butters of Oak Hill are ill with pneumonia. Mr. Butters is improving but Mrs. Butters remains in a critical condition.

—Mrs. O. J. Kimball, who has been quite ill for some weeks, is slowly improving, and Mrs. A. F. Hayward has so far recovered from her illness as to be out again.

—Mr. A. D. Hall, who has been trying during the last four months to make a settlement with his creditors and not being able to effect a composition, has now gone into bankruptcy.

—We are glad to see our general friend, Mr. S. C. Cobb, who arrived home on Sunday morning last from Pensacola, Fla., where he has been in business for many years. He will remain here only a few days.

—Mr. C. H. Hale and wife of Waban have gone to Atlanta, Ga., near which city he has a railroad building contract. They expect to be absent one or two months. Their children are with Mrs. Robinson on Cook street.

—The Sabbath school of St. Paul's church has had their postponed Christmas festival on Friday evening, Jan. 17th in Stevens' Hall. There will be a cantata by the children with Mr. H. P. Ayer on Santa Claus.

—Several members of Echo Bridge Council, and their friends gathered at the rooms of the order last week Wednesday, where they were served with a hot oyster stew. After refreshments, remarks were made by Regent Billings and other members regarding the advantages of the council to those who become its patrons. A pleasant social time was enjoyed, although prevailing illness prevented carrying out more elaborate arrangements.

—Michael Sullivan, Elot street, died on Sunday evening last after an illness of a week, terminating in pneumonia. The deceased was born and brought up in Upper Falls and was a young man of exemplary character, being well and favorably known by all throughout the village. The funeral was held Tuesday last from his late home.

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—Some "improvement society" was had at work Monday evening. Between, perhaps, 12 and 1 o'clock several lengths of railroad fence were taken up and set out to grow in a more congenial locality, and two out buildings were disposed of, one being converted into a main entrance of the railroad—a dangerous proceeding, as the other tipped into the Charles river, to float quietly down stream. Whether this "society" was licensed to carry on improvements in the night time might be supposed possible from their being uninterrupted.

—An interesting address and concert were given by Superintendent Moore, of the Pine Farm school, and several of his boys, last Sunday evening, at the Baptist church. The boys of the home rendered nicely solo, duet, and chorus pieces, which were greatly appreciated. Mr. Moore's talk was upon the work and purpose of the Pine Farm school. The boys were from the streets of Boston and sent by the Boston Aid Society to the home here which is in their charge. Here they have all the pleasures and benefits of a home, attending school regularly and being cared for as one large family. From here they are taken by persons wishing boys, who will provide them good homes and treatment, without forgetting the thread and never repeating herself. Her charm over the audience is such that the hour flies rapidly, and yet one is surprised afterwards on recalling how much has been learned in that time from her. Mrs. Woolson will speak in Lincoln Hall, Wednesday evening, Jan. 29th, on "Republican France."

—Posters are out announcing a dramatic entertainment to be given under the auspices of the Lyceum on Thursday evening, Jan. 23d. Three pieces will be presented, "A Little Change," "My Uncle's Will," and "A Regular Fix." Tickets, 35 cents, to be had of the committee or at the drug store of Mr. J. T. Waterhouse. No re-served seats.

—The Boston Transcript speaks of "Mrs. Abba Gould Woolson's wonderful power in bringing forward the history of the time in which she wishes to present, although she makes few mistakes, and the audience is never forgotten the thread and never repeating herself. Her charm over the audience is such that the hour flies rapidly, and yet one is surprised afterwards on recalling how much has been learned in that time from her." Mrs. Woolson will speak in Lincoln Hall, Wednesday evening, Jan. 29th, on "Republican France."

—The regular meeting of the Lyceum was held in Lincoln Hall on Wednesday evening. The audience were entertained by the Congregational quartet, composed of Mrs. S. Shaw, alto; Miss Fannie C. Smith, soprano; Mr. A. E. Brickett, basso, and Mr. J. P. Estabrook, tenor, who rendered the songs "The Sea hath its Pearls," "A Little Change," "My Uncle's Will," and "A Regular Fix." Tickets, 35 cents, to be had of the committee or at the drug store of Mr. J. T. Waterhouse. No re-served seats.

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—Mr. Chas. Hale and family started on a southern trip last Wednesday.

—It is stated one of our barbers will open a shop in West Newton this spring.

—William Ennis was fined \$10 and costs last Friday, for an assault upon Thomas Kilman by the Wellesley trial justice.

—A large number of the members of the order of Aegis from here visited Newtonville Wednesday evening and passed an enjoyable evening.

—The latest change of time on the main line trains has affected the time of 3 trains on the branch. It is stated that 2 additional trains will soon be running.

—Two additional tracks are being laid from Rice's Crossing to Wellesley Hills, and are to run from Riverside to Worcester; work on the Worcester division is progressing rapidly.

—Judge Grover of Needham, is acting as trial justice for Norfolk Co., during the absence of Judge Washburn. A case from the lower part of Wellesley Hills came up before him last week. Assault of one party upon another which resulted in finding the guilty one \$17.50.

—Mr. George Marsh, who has resided here the past year, and employed on the ledge at Rice's crossing, died last Friday of pneumonia, the first stages being La Grippe. He was mounted patrolman on the Newton police force for a number of years, at that time residing in Newton Centre.

—The numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hale were pained to learn of the death of their only son, Fred, who died last Wednesday morning. They have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their sad bereavement. The employees of the Dudley Mills of which Mr. Ford was superintendent, sent a floral pillow suitably inscribed.

—A correspondent sends the following: Being a resident of California street I would like to inquire through the columns of the GRAPHIC why California street has been left in total darkness for some time past. A few weeks ago poles were erected and wired so as to have the lamps replaced by electricity. Since then they were put up again, but the condition there has not been one night that every gas jet has shown forth what is called brilliant rays of light. Why is it? We think it is a saving of gas bills and not protection to the public. We also have one other reason and that is, the electric light at the corner of Bridge and California streets has been moved about 25 feet and we suppose (the officials think) throws a light enough for the whole street. This is a matter that needs remedying at once and it is the duty of the city officials to do so.

—Speakers for Massachusetts Suffrage Meeting.

—Note the excellent list of speakers announced for the twentieth annual suffrage meeting in Boston, Jan. 28 and 29, of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Besides those who are well known, there will be a letter from Miss Anna B. Edwards, who is not only a distinguished Egyptologist, but also a woman suffragist and an officer of one of the English suffrage societies. Mrs. Ellen B. Dietrich of Kentucky, is the author of "The John and Jake Families," in which "Progress and Poverty" are illustrated by two families, one industrious and thrifty and the other lazy and wasteful. Mrs. Dietrich is a vigorous writer and thinker, and the soul of good work in Kentucky. Miss D. W. Yates of Maine, is a graduate of Kent's Hill College. She was for some time a missionary in China, but returned on account of the serious illness of her father, and has since been a teacher. Miss Yates is an eloquent speaker. Mrs. Martha Sewall Curtis is a graduate of the Boston School of Oratory,

—ladies, who hold meetings monthly, at her home on High street, last Tuesday evening.

—Miss Effie Houghton, vice-president of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, is away for two weeks attending meetings and lecturing for the union in this state.

—Timothy Chapman, who formerly lived at Newton Upper Falls, died at Newton, N. H., a few days ago aged about 70 years. He was a member of the Home Lodge of Independent Odd Fellows, No. 162, of Newton Highlands, Mass.

—The officers of Echo Bridge Council, No. 843, were duly installed, Wednesday evening, by District Deputy Master James Reilly of South Boston. Seven new applications have been recently received, including Councilman Collins of Ward 5.

—The suit for damages of John Spence vs. Andrew Karr, for \$1000 came on for trial yesterday. The interesting suit of F. W. Gates vs. John Spence for \$4000, assault and battery, appealed from the local court last fall, is expected to follow soon.

—In his speech at the monthly dinner of the Paper Trade Association, ex-gov. Rice said that in his early days Newton Upper Falls was the largest paper centre in the United States, and all kinds of paper were manufactured here, yet the daily product did not exceed six tons, whereas now there are single mills producing thirty tons.

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# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 16.

## BUTTER.

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It is the only company that sends its express matter via Albany over the Boston & Albany R. R. to points West, New England and West.

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H. F. Parker, West Newton.

D. A. Chamberlain, Auburndale.

J. A. Crossman, Faneuil.

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## ENGLISH and AMERICAN Brass and Iron Bedsteads.

### FINE BEDDING of All Kinds of our own manufacture.

We have just issued a finely illustrated catalogue which we will present upon application.

8 & 10 Beach Street,  
BOSTON.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1890.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR

## NEWTON.

—Rev. Dr. Webb will preach at the Eliot church on Sunday.

—The name of Alden B. Marshall of this city appears on the list of those just granted an original pension.

—Rev. Dr. Shinn is expected home from Philadelphia, where he has been for the last ten days, on Saturday.

—Messrs. Burnham & Davis have the contract for the mason work of the new Claffin schoolhouse in Newtonville.

—The weather has tried hard to reach the old-fashioned standard the past week, and with most uncomfortable success.

—Mrs. Lydia Ballou, mother of Mr. R. A. Ballou of this city, died last week at her home in Concord, at the age of 86 years.

—There was a large attendance at the vesper service at Channing church, Sunday evening, and the music was excellent as usual.

—The Newton Social Service Club will meet at Mrs. Edw. L. Adams's, Kenrick park, Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 10 a. m. Selections will be read from Miss Edward's Egoty.

—The friends of Dr. Scales will be glad to know that the rumor of his illness is unfounded and that, with the exception of one half day, he has been able to attend to his practice.

—Miss A. M. Beecher is giving a series of lectures and conversations at 329 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, another at Brighton and will soon commence her sixth series in Newton.

—Mrs. A. Hun Berry, wife of the ex-adjudant general of the state and daughter of Mr. Benjamin Merritt of Nonantum street, died at her residence in Jamaica Plain, Tuesday morning.

—The First District Y. M. C. A. Convention was held at Winchester, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 21. The delegates from the Newton association were D. F. Barber, Albert Hall, Hugh Campbell, J. W. Fraizer, H. B. Allen.

—Arthur S. Donne & Co. have gotten out one of the handsomest calendars of the season, which is particularly attractive by the delicacy of the engraver's work, but it is only a fair sample of the excellent and attractive work done by this firm.

—Our Fritz call attention to the many new things in fine photographic work which he is offering to the Newton people, who can secure the most artistic work and better service at Mr. Fritz's studio than at most Boston offices. See advertisement.

—A concert in aid of the Williston Home will be given at City Hall, Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, at 7.45, by Mrs. E. Humphrey Allen, soprano; Mr. C. N. Allen, violinist; Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich, pianist, and others. The tickets are 75 cents.

—Dr. Field and family leave for California on the tenth of next month with the Raymond party, going out by New Orleans. Dr. Field finds a change absolutely necessary in his present condition, as will be seen by a card to his patients in another column.

—A literary and dramatic entertainment was given at the house of Mr. W. P. Elling. There were over three young gentlemen, about 12 years of age. A very charming and laughable play was given by them before a large audience. The proceeds go to a poor lady in Newton.

—To erect a monument in memory of Dr. Tenison was never questioned nor thought of. It would not be in keeping with his taste, nor the wish of his family. A simple tablet has been placed and is very satisfactory; thanks to the kindly efforts of D. E. Snow, Esq., and friends who assisted.

—The Newton Bicycle Club met with the Somerville Club at Mr. W. W. Stall's rooms in Boston, Tuesday night, for an invitation smoker. Among those present were J. K. Corry, H. A. Fuller, Connelly Hall, E. H. Burnham, and other Newton riders. It was a very pleasant affair and a mineral show was one of the entertainment features.

—Officer Henthorn shot a bull terrier belonging to Frank Harrington on Thursday, as it had the prevailing distemper and it was feared it might bite people. This morning a red setter created some excitement by running up Washington street, snapping at every one it met. It tore the coats of two men and was finally carried off in a sled on Chapel street, where it was shot by Officer Conroy. The dog's collar bore the name of J. H. Noon.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newton National Bank, Mr. John R. Farnham and Davis & Farnham Manufacturing Company of Waltham, was elected president, Mr. Farnham, to be succeeded by Mr. Spear. Mr. Farnham has large interests in Newton, and is one of the solid business men of Waltham. The directors elected the old list of officers.

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—The committee on the new Y. M. C. A. building have met to report progress and it is expected that the new building will be erected in the near future. The work of preparing for a canvas for the needed funds is now going on and the plan is to raise some \$50,000 for the land and building, which will contain two stores on the first floor with a wide central entrance to the second story, where will be located the Y. M. C. A. rooms, library, lecture and gymnasium, with a high platform on the third floor. The committee feel very much encouraged over the interest manifested by the people in the project and the good prospect of success.

—Helen James (Merritt) Berry died in Jamaica Plain on January 21, after a short illness. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gamaliel Merritt and was born in Watertown; coming to Newton at an early age received her education in the Newton schools. She was a diligent and thorough student and took a high rank in mathematics when in the High school, graduating near the head of her class. Soon after leaving school she became especially interested in art and took a course with Miss Alice Robbins. Then she entered the Normal Art school in Boston, where she showed special proficiency. Her love of nature was plainly shown in her delicate coloring of the wild flowers which she delighted in representing. At the age of 21 she joined the Channing church under Dr. Hosmer's pastorate, this being a step forward from the Sunday school, with which she had long been connected. Her helpful spirit and thoughtfulness of others kept her in the centre of her circle of acquaintances. She was alike interested in promoting the happiness of young people and of old, being especially sympathetic and companionable to both. At the time of her marriage to Mr. A. Hun Berry, afterwards adjutant general of this state, she removed from Newton, leaving a vacancy which has never

been filled. She leaves behind her an unusually large number of friends in her native and married home, who unite in mourning for one whom they so deeply loved.

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—Mr. R. Orlando Evans died at his residence Fayette street, Tuesday evening, at 10.30 o'clock, after a comparative short illness. The deceased was born in Lowell and was 48 years of age. He had been in failing health for the past few months and had been confined to his bed for several days. Mr. Evans came to Newton about 42 years ago and had since resided in this city. For a number of years he had been associated with his brother, John A. Evans. In the war, he was a prominent business, formerly conducted by his father, the late J. O. Evans. He went to the front with the Newton company in the civil war and was a member of Charles Ward Post 62 of this city. He was a member of Dalhousie Lodge, F. & A. M.; the Roxbury Horse Guard, General Association and the Massachusetts Bazaar Association.

—For 18 years he had served as warden of Ward 1, and he had also been an assistant assessor and an overseer of the poor, having been re-elected to both positions at the last meeting of the city council. He was a former member of the police force, having been appointed in 1880, but resigned, owing to the important business interests, after the most prominent of which was his father, the late J. O. Evans. He went to the front with the Newton company in the civil war and was a member of Charles Ward Post 62 of this city. He was a member of Dalhousie Lodge, F. & A. M.; the Roxbury Horse Guard, General Association and the Massachusetts Bazaar Association.

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—Dr. Field and family leave for California on the tenth of next month with the Raymond party, going out by New Orleans. Dr. Field finds a change absolutely necessary in his present condition, as will be seen by a card to his patients in another column.

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## THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

ELECTION OF ASSESSORS AND OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Both branches of the City Government met Monday night. The board of aldermen was called to order by Mayor Barr, with Aldermen Harbach, Coffin, Fenn and Johnson present.

The list of committees announced by the mayor was confirmed, Alderman Bond being placed on the board of health. The bond of the City Clerk was approved and filed.

A letter was received from Mr. E. Bradshaw of Newtonville, withdrawing his name as a candidate for Overseer of the Poor from Ward Two, and saying: "Ever since I was able to climb up on a chair and see my own image reflected in a glass, I have been overseer of the poor, and according to the spirit of civil service reform, a 60 years term of service is more than enough. If you could make me overseer of a millionaire, or so, or of a rich uncle with one foot in the grave, I might listen, otherwise I am plain E. Bradshaw, overseer of the poor by nature and custom."

This characteristic letter was received with applause.

J. Willard Cook was granted an honorable discharge as hoseman of Hose 4, and Norman P. Snell appointed to fill the vacancy.

The quarterly statement of the Overseer of the Poor was presented, showing a small balance left for the year.

## IRON POLES.

Alderman Harbach read the petition of the Newton Street Railway Company, asking that they might substitute hard pine poles for the iron ones now required, and the committee was referred to a special committee of three, Aldermen Harbach, Coffin and Petree.

## STREET LIGHTS.

Alderman Johnson presented the petition of residents of Cherry and Derby streets, asking to have a fire alarm signal station in that vicinity for better protection in case of fire; referred.

Alderman Fenn read the petition of residents of Adams avenue for the extension of the electric light over the rest of the avenue; referred.

Residents of Otis street asked for an electric light at the corner of Otis and Walnut streets.

J. McGuerty and others asked for a street lamp on Washington street opposite Tremont Hall.

John B. Stoddard was granted a license as an undertaker.

Hubbard & Proctor asked for a fifth class liquor license for their new store 402 Centre street.

## MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

The special committee on the Mayor's address reported, referring the special recommendations to the appropriate committees, and recommended that the mayor be authorized to petition the General Court for such changes in the charter as would allow of the appointment of a board of public works for a term of years, with the powers of highway surveyors, and board of health, and also to establish a voting precinct at Lower Falls. The recommendations in regard to the salary of the police officers, and to removal of almshouse were referred to special committees to be appointed.

An order was passed authorizing the mayor to petition the General Court for the legislation recommended above.

Harry E. Warren and Percy Holmes were granted a license to run a private telephone wire across station street.

Alderman Fenn from the special committee on the nomination of assessors reported a list of officers, and Alderman Coffin reported a list for overseers of the poor, all being chosen afterwards in joint convention.

Alderman Johnson presented an order which was passed, making the number of patrolmen 27 instead of 22, after the first of February.

## LICENSSES FOR HACKS.

Alderman Johnson read the petition of a number of prominent citizens, asking that rules and regulations be established for public hacks and wagons, providing for the issuing of licenses, the numbering of hacks and wagons, and defining the responsibility of the owners. It was referred to the committee on ordinances.

On motion of Alderman Johnson, \$69,700 was appropriated for the expenses of the city during February.

On motion of Alderman Harbach, the highway committee were authorized to proceed in the construction of Union street, Ward 6, and \$3,500 was appropriated for the work.

Alderman Harbach presented an order appropriating \$2,000 for the preparation of plans of real estate and description of the same, in order that we might have a more thorough system of assessment. As the order required a two-thirds vote and there was not two-thirds of the members present, the order was subsequently withdrawn. It was passed in the common council, after a very intelligent speech by C. Julian Collins, explaining what is called the block system, which is proposed to be adopted here, by which land in the city is laid out in blocks, and an accurate division made among the property owners.

An amendment to the police ordinances was presented by Alderman Harbach and referred to the committee on ordinances, providing for the office of inspector of police.

The free use of City Hall, was granted for the reception of the High school flag, Jan. 23d, and also for the concert in aid of the Williston Home, Jan. 29.

A petition was presented from A. R. Mitchell and others in Ward 2 asking for the reappointment of John F. Payne as overseer of the poor.

## JOINT CONVENTION.

Both branches then went into joint convention and the following were unanimously elected:

Assessor for three years, Howard B. Coffin.

Assistant assessors, R. O. Evans, A. A. Savage, W. P. Plimpton, Bernard Early, Otis Petree, Geo. Warren, E. W. Cobb.

Overseers of the poor, R. O. Evans, John F. Payne, A. J. Fiske, N. Mosman, Eugene Fanning, Geo. Warren, H. C. Daniels.

The joint convention then dissolved and both boards reassembled in their respective chambers.

Mayor Burr read a communication from the officers of The Players asking that the City Hall be lighted by electricity, and stating that The Players were

now the most liberal patrons of the hall, and among their associate members were many prominent citizens. They now light it by electricity at their own expense, on the evenings of their performances, and the cost is considerable. It would also add much to the comfort of the audiences, and they asked that the work be done before their next performances, Feb. 19 and 20. Referred to the public property committee.

W. J. Gaanon and others asked for three street lamps on Smith's avenue.

Alderman Fenn, of the joint special committee on the reception of the flag, invited the mayor and city council to be present at the exercises in City Hall.

Alderman Johnson presented an order recommending that the city purchase the lot adjacent to City Hall on Cherry street, at a cost not to exceed \$2,000. Referred to the committee on finance.

The board then adjourned.

The common council transacted current business, all the members being present.

## THE COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL CORPORATION MEETING HELD IN THE ELIOT CHURCH.

The annual meeting of the Cottage Hospital Corporation was held in the chapel of Eliot church, Monday afternoon. Mr. E. W. Converse occupied the chair. His address, as president, reviewing the work of the past year was read by Secretary Whitson, as follows:

## PRESIDENT CONVERSE'S REPORT.

The reports to be presented at this meeting by the trustees and the treasurer, will give you the detail of the work accomplished in the care of the sick at the Hospital during the past year.

Satisfactory progress has been made, and the great usefulness of this institution becomes more apparent every year of its existence.

We still need two more buildings, one a small detached home for contagious diseases, the other for a morgue. There should be as little delay in erecting the latter as possible, as there is now no proper place in the hospital for the temporary care of the dead.

The visiting physicians, upon whose generous aid and co-operation we so much rely, have unselfishly given their services to the sick, and are entitled to our earnest thanks. For the future, I think we may confidently expect the sympathy, co-operation and generous financial support of our citizens in carrying on the work of this most useful institution.

Nothing has yet been actually accomplished; but on the 11th of this month, his Honor the Mayor and the Board of Health, by invitation of the committee, met the committee on conference, at the Hospital, and evinced so intelligent an appreciation of the matter, as to rouse our hopes that something may shortly be done. It probably will be well for us at the earliest day to have careful plans and estimates prepared, in consultation with the Medical Board, that we may be prepared to co-operate effectively as soon as the city government is ready to act. Cases of scarlet fever are already appearing, for the care of which no adequate provision exists. It is hardly possible that we shall escape another epidemic of diphtheria this winter. If it comes and is severe, there is every reason to suppose that our ward will be exchanged under the plan of reorganization.

We rarely have occasion to complain of the ingratitude of patients. But it seems necessary now to report that one ungrateful man, whose legs were both badly fractured—one very badly, and who received the best care and attention at the Hospital gratuitously for three months, has now brought suit against three of our surgeons, for a bend in the leg, which appears to have been caused wholly by his own unauthorized and premature removal of the splint with which he left the Hospital. The committee has regarded it as its duty to assume the charge of the legal defense of the surgeons.

For the better protection of the Hospital, a slight modification of the rules has been adopted, upon recommendation of the Medical Board, requiring that the consulting surgeons shall be called in consultation in all cases of dislocation of the hip and elbow joints, and in all fractures involving joints.

Our Medical Board and Staff continue to perform their charitable duties harmoniously and to our great satisfaction. In addition to their care of the patients, they have given, as was promised at the beginning of the year, a most useful course of lectures to the pupil-nurses. A similar course is arranged for the coming year. There is no change in the membership of the staff for the next year, but slight changes in the arrangements of the times of service. The list for the year is appended.

For the executive committee, J. Worcester, Secretary.

The Trustees regret that pressure of business and frequent absence from the city have compelled Mr. Converse to resign his office of President of the Corporation. They are much gratified, however, to hear the efforts to remain a member of the Board.

Our sincere thanks are due and are cordially rendered to the Newton Hospital Aid Association, the Newtonville Woman's Guild and to all the kind friends who by contributions of money and useful things of various kinds, have nobly assisted us in our work, and also to the members of the Medical Board and Staff, who, by their careful consideration of matters pertaining to the Hospital and their valuable services in the care of the sick, have made possible the efficient, harmonious and orderly working of the institution.

The whole number of patients admitted during the year 1889 is 141—61 male and 80 female. The number in the hospital Dec. 31 was 12. The largest number at any one time was 28. The number of deaths for the year was 12.

For the Trustees, E. A. Whiston, Secretary.

Both reports were accepted by a unanimous vote and ordered printed with the annual report of the hospital. On motion of Mr. J. R. Leeson, it was voted to print also with the annual report of the hospital, the report of the Hospital Aid Association which was read by Secretary Whitson. Mr. Leeson alluded to the excellent work of the aid association and said that a similar association was being formed in Quincy where a cottage hospital had been established similar to the one in this city.

The resignation of Mrs. Mary D. Mead as a member of the board of trustees was received. Mr. Otis Petree brought up the matter of the proposed purchase of a strip of the hospital land by Mr. Leland

the season, and has been a happy home to many helpless invalids. The room formerly used as a women's ward has been occupied as a dormitory for nurses, containing six beds. This has enabled us to increase somewhat our number of pupil-nurses. Of these, however, we have only five now connected with the hospital, one having recently been obliged to leave on account of ill health, and several others, for various reasons, having remained but a short time.

The committee feel that the trustees have great cause for congratulation in the admirable efficiency and faithfulness of the matron, Miss Palmer. In every emergency, even when others fail, her intelligent watchfulness can be trusted to permit no interest of the hospital or its patients to suffer. Miss Palmer has been ably supported by Miss Peters, who has filled satisfactorily the position of head-pupil-nurse.

The pupil-nurses have done good service in the hospital work, and have been in much demand by the physicians for service in families, when they could be spared from the hospital. For such service they have returned compensation to the hospital amounting during the year to \$18,15. They also bring back reports of their conduct from their employers, which have usually been entirely satisfactory, and sometimes have expressed the warmest appreciation.

The janitor and the cook, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, who had given us excellent service since the first opening of the hospital, recently resigned their positions. The committee found it impossible to obtain a satisfactory married couple, and have therefore engaged single persons for the respective places, which are now occupied by Frank Devlin as janitor and Hilda Torry as cook.

There has been the usual prevalence of typhoid fever in the city during the autumn months. The hospital has had 24 typhoid cases, some of them of very severe type; five of the deaths were from this cause. Malaria fever, which we have heard of for years, as gradually creeping up the Connecticut Valley, and then coming with a bound to Framingham, last year made itself severely felt in our city, and, if anything, has been still more prevalent this past season.

The hospital has had 14 cases this year, and has cared for them with most gratifying results.

For this year, we are still in the building of the hospital—high, breezy, and on dry gravelly soil, is the best possible.

We have still no accommodations for contagious diseases. The committee, in conference with the Medical Board, considered carefully the needs of the city in this respect, and prepared a statement on the subject, which was printed in the Newton papers. They also addressed a communication to the city government, earnestly asking that some adequate efforts should be made to fulfill the duty which the law requires of the city in regard to accommodations for contagious diseases, and also in regard to a morgue.

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who offered \$50 in money, and agreed to build and maintain the fence separating his and the hospital lands during his life. The matter was referred to the trustees with full powers.

The treasurer's report was read as follows:

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Geo. S. Bullens, Treas., in account with Newton Cottage Hospital:

## EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

DR.	Balance on hand as per last annual report in hands of Treas.,	3,072.11	
	in hands of matron,	115.30	\$3,188.41
Appropriation from city of Newton,	1,500.00		
Support of six free beds, one year,	1,800.00		
Donations and annual subscriptions,	1,188.73		
Hospital boxes, birthday fund,	63.43		
From Hospital Sunday, 23 churches,	2,164.78		
Leisure transferred "to free bed" account,	300.00		
	1,864.78		
Additional for 1888,	180.17		\$2,050.95

Newtonville Woman's Guild expense of training school for nurses,

Elizabeth T. Ridgeway fund,

Margaret Leeson fund,

Interest on bank balances,

Interest on patients as per the matron's account,

3,822.91

\$14,416.74

GR.

Paid services of matron, nurses, help,

" groceries and provisions,

" Gas Co. for

" coal and wood

## NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB

Every person interested in the subject of the tariff is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this column. Respectful consideration will be given to inquiries, criticisms and communications of every kind whether coming from Tariff Reformers, Free Traders, or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

"I said it, and I stand by it, that as a general rule the duties paid upon imports operate as a tax upon the consumer." — HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

## An Inundation.

There is nothing more strange than the influence of an opprobrious epithet or the power of some offensive word. The epithet or the word takes the place of an argument, and grown men are convinced by the calling of names. "Free Trade" is an economic theory upheld by many of the ablest political economists of all times and countries, and yet in this city of Newton are people (otherwise of sound mind) to whom the very words carry their own condemnation as of something essentially diabolical. Shakespeare somewhere says, "Very good orators, when they are out, they will spit." When the Protectionist orator "is out" he shouts "pauper labor," or "pauper wages" and the crowd thinks he has proved something. No dog of noblest lineage could seem dignified with a tin can attached to his tail, and no reform can command our full respect if in some unlucky moment a cunning enemy can securely fix upon it the ignominy of "un-American." Once more; we often hear the word "inundation" used without much explanation, as if perhaps the term itself, like the fact it stands for, covered everything. We are told that if the Tariff Wall is lowered we shall be "inundated!" What a terrible misfortune! But wait a minute, inundated with what? Why, with those things that the Wall keeps out of course. Yes, the Protectionist says, the country will be flooded with woolens, and cottons, and glassware and hardware and potatoes and salt; yes, we shall be inundated. An inundation of that nature seems to a Tariff Reformer rather a good sort of a thing.

England is at present suffering from just such an "inundation." The whole island is covered with a terrible flood of sugar. Germany and France have been paying their sugar refiners handsomely to send their sugar to England, and the United States has been helping in a small way to keep the flood at full height. The result of this deluge of sweetness has been to make sugar cheap in England and dear in Germany, France and the United States. Just at this point the Protectionist will say, "Ah, the English sugar refineries will be injured!" But he does not tell us that to offset the injury to one industry two new ones have arisen.

France had been making confectionery for the world, but when her ships carried cheap sugar to England they carried the candy making industry along with it.

Besides getting control of the confectionery manufacture of the world England has become the great jam producing country, and in the single county of Kent 50,000 persons are interested in the growing of fruit to supply the demand of the jam factories. English jams are in the stores of Newton today. Why should we send to England for raspberries, and strawberries, and blackberries, and currants and the rest? Because a tax of 82 per cent. on sugar and 35 per cent. on jam gives the English manufacturer some 50 per cent. the advantage of us. Because we are so afraid of an inundation of sugar! Let us have cheap sugar! Let us use our own fruits! Let us help our farmers! Let us put American jams in the shops of Newton! Let us be inundated!

## A Nation's Shame.

Near the close of Mr. Garrison's scholarly address on Wool delivered at the late dinner of the Club occurs the following passage:

In London, however, Americans may differ about the tariff, they agree upon one thing, and that is going to come to a tailor for an outfit. Like a good American, I did the same last summer, and the tailor, having no prejudice against American gold, solicited a continuance of my patronage, and offered to send me samples from which to order at home. I explained to him that, with the duty added, it would be well for me to buy in Boston. "O," he said, "you don't understand. We send you two invoices, the smaller of which you show to the Custom-house, but remit us a check for the other." I naturally resented being taken for a perjurer. "People all do it," he added in justification, "and if it were not for my American trade I could not do it."

"People all do it!" No, not all! But they who have leisure for travel and culture, they who have wealth for education and helpful environment, they who are supposed to represent the best and the highest in the Nation, they—all do it!" And the London tailors live because the Americans are perjurers and cheats! What shall we say of the system which teaches men to live thus? "By their fruits shall ye know them!" We have planted the thorns and thistles of injustice and personal greed; can we complain if the only fruit is lying and selfishness. Mr. Garrison says he represented being taken for a perjurer. As the resentment passed out of sight what a feeling of humiliation for his country must have come in its place. Oh! the eternal dishonor of it—"He is an American, therefore he will perjure himself. They all do it!" O, shame to the Republic.

## What Vermont Says About Subsidies.

President Harrison in his message recommends that we should grant subsidies to ships in foreign trade as the best means of recovering our long lost business. Now what a delightful thing this is for the farmer to contemplate. Out of his taxes which are paid on his woolens, glass, sugar and nearly everything else, Mr. Harrison proposes to take money and pay to ships to take away to other countries manufacturers' goods which are already protected, and to bring back to the farmer taxed goods for him to pay on again. That is, the consumer who already is taxed so heavily, is to give the manufacturer still more in order that the manufacturer may send his goods cheaply to a country from which the consumer can get nothing very desirable without paying a duty on it. In still other words,

the government having already entered into partnership with the manufacturers, now propose to go into partnership with the steamship owners, and it is the agriculturalists who are going to pay the bills chiefly.

Now a protective tariff, as Mr. Wells says, is intended primarily to obstruct foreign trade. Call it by a different name if you wish, but it is intended to keep foreign products out, or put them at a disadvantage. Having put them at such a disadvantage as to almost destroy our shipping, it is proposed by our ingenious president and his party to recover that which they have lost, by paying out the people's money to bring the foreign trade to our ports where it is to find the same difficulties which have already spoiled its successful operation.

One is reminded by this kind of logic, of the statement of the deacon before the parish meeting. Said he: "Gentlemen, you see if you will all of you pay a tenth more, you won't any of you have to pay so much!" — Tariff Reform Record, Brattleboro, Vt.

## Mr. Garrison's Address.

The full text of Mr. Garrison's address will be furnished on request to any citizen of Newton. Address the Secretary, C. Howard Wilson, Newton Centre, Mass.

## NEW ENGLAND IRON INDUSTRIES.

EXTRACT FROM PELEG MCFARLIN'S LETTER IN BOSTON JOURNAL.

"May it not be that my friend has fallen somewhat into a common error in failing to discriminate between an excessive and unjust tariff and a reasonable and equitable one? He says he 'believes in the principle of protection.' So do I. But when I consider that this country can-day produce iron about as cheaply as any foreign country without disturbing labor, and that we are, nevertheless, paying nearly \$7 per ton duty on pig iron, I am forced to conclude that a radical reduction is in order. No other great and leading industry in this country is compelled to carry an impost burden on its crude materials in any sense comparable to that now laid upon iron. Why, then, is it not exactly in line with the true protective principle to ask for an equitable adjustment of this excessive duty?

"Something more than ten years ago Mr. Garfield was harassed by a running fire of criticism, because, in discussing the tariff, he maintained that 'stable equilibrium' for which I am contending to-day. I will quote his words: 'I believe we ought to seek that point of stable equilibrium somewhere between a prohibitory tariff on the one hand and a tariff that gives no protection on the other hand. What is that point of stable equilibrium? In my judgment it is this: A rate so high that foreign producers cannot flood our market and break down our home manufacturers, but not so high as to keep them out altogether, enabling our manufacturers to combine and raise the price, nor so high as to stimulate an unnatural and unhealthy growth of manufactures.'

Advertising a patent medicine, the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds does is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle *Free*, that they may try it before buying. These Bottles are 50c and \$1.00. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

We heartily recommend the Rock Island Express to all readers going west. They run through Pullman cars, and the fare is \$12.00 two weeks, use Union Depots, are personally conducted, and at very low rates. Call on your Western Ticket Agent, and write E. W. Thomas, E. P. A., 296 Washington street, Boston.

## True Stories About Animals.

"How did you come down so early?" asked the dog, addressing the duck, who was usually the first to get down.

"Oh," she replied, "I came in on 2."

"Didn't know that train was due in the morning," replied the dog.

"Two wings," explained the duck, "but how did you come up?"

"Oh," said the dog, with a hoarse laugh, for he was a great wag, "on the great four track route."

And thus with a high raillery they went in to breakfast, the duck first, while the dog contentedly remained outside, with a few of the feathers. — Bur-

geette.

Wide Awake for February contains installments of three lively serial stories. Wm. O. Stoddard's "Old Granger," Boyesen's "Song of the Vikings," and Grant Allen's "Wonders of the Month." There is also a third installment of Alexander Blake's confessions of an Amateur Photographer, and another of Mrs. Frede's "The Will and the Way Stories." Kit Carson being the subject of this one. Besides these features, there are stories, sketches and poems by Mary E. Bradley, Mrs. M. F. Butts, Clinton Scollard, G. Hamlin and others, a story by John Brownjohn, and several practical and useful papers in the Chautauqua department. There are a plenty of good pictures. D. Lothrop Co., publishers.

Marie—"Mamma, I've just seen a novel called 'Not Like Other Girls' advertised. What kind of a girl can the heroine be?" — Mamma—"Oh, I suppose that she treats her brothers as politely as she treats the men that call on her; helps her mother when the servants are away; doesn't powder her face in the evening when she expects company, or goes to a ball, and doesn't wear her highest hats at the theater." — Marie—"What a queer girl!" — Boston Post.

For all Throat and Lung Diseases take Dr James M. Solomon, Jr.'s, Cough Cure. It has been thousands. All druggists, 50 cents per bo-

le.

Days and Times of Meetings.

Thursday, Dec 12, 7:45 P. M.—Subject, "The medicinal potency of mind, or thirteen years with the sick."

Thursday, Dec 19, 3:00 P. M.—Subject, "The uses and properties of oil of camphor."

These lectures will be indefinitely continued. Mrs. Choate heals the sick daily.

5

FOR THE  
BOYS AND GIRLS.

Christmas is near and snow and ice will come and the children will want new

Skates and Sleds.

They are found in a very large variety and CHEAP at

BARBER BROTHERS,

415 Centre Street.

And many other useful and fancy articles.

FOR SALE by the best Grocers

For sale at the best price.

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The Choicest Tea Ever Offered.

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A MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE. TRY IT.

You will never use any other. Quality never varies.

It is the Honorable Grade LEAF, plucked from the best bushes and guaranteed absolutely pure and free from all adulterations or coloring matter. The can bears the trade mark of the Co. and the name of the tea.

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## THE NEWTON GRAPHIC

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REVENUE TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

## THE COLLECTORSHIP.

The movement to remove Collector  
Saltonstall, which was endorsed by the  
Boston Journal under the flimsy pretense  
that it was for a regard for the public  
service, has been emphatically condemned  
by every other Republican paper. Ex-  
Collector Worthington of the Boston  
Traveller was the most outspoken in his  
remarks, and says that the action of the  
Journal can only be characterized as  
"unfair, cowardly and brutal" and that the  
Journal knows that he is not incapacitated  
by illness from attending to his  
duties, that no interest has suffered  
or is likely to suffer under Collector Sal-  
tonstall, and that the Journal knows  
the unfairness and falsity of its  
charges." This is pretty strong, but Mr.  
Worthington is not a man given to con-  
cealing his sentiments, and he says that it  
is much better to be honest and direct,  
and adds: "If Collector Saltonstall's  
resignation or removal is wanted on the  
ground that he is a Democrat, or be-  
cause some aspirant for his place is tired  
of waiting for the office and the salary,  
let this be frankly stated, but the charge  
of incapacity or of inattention to duty, or  
inefficiency from any cause, is not only  
false, but it is cowardly."If the Journal's utterances were made  
to test public sentiment, those who  
advised such a course are probably  
abundantly satisfied that there is a  
strong civil service reform sentiment in  
Boston and vicinity, and that the great  
majority believe in keeping the pledges  
made before election. Collector Sal-  
tonstall has managed the affairs of the  
Custom House with perfect satisfaction  
to all, and the civil rights have been  
enforced there more closely than at  
any other Custom House in the country.  
He has lived up to the regulations and  
been a faithful, able and conscientious  
official. It may be said in behalf of the  
Journal that it probably did not have  
any relish for the task it undertook, and  
probably it is secretly pleased that it  
failed. But it would be much better to  
be honest and aboveboard about the  
matter. If his place is wanted for a  
supporter of the administration, who  
cannot wait until Mr. Saltonstall's term  
expires, let it be said so plainly, put it  
down as a purely partisan move, and not  
cloak it under any hypocritical pre-  
text.Collector Saltonstall's friends and  
neighbors here in Newton were very  
indignant at the covert attack made  
upon him, and are much pleased with  
the manner in which the Traveller and  
the other Republican papers have stood  
up for him and told the truth, regardless  
of consequences. Three months is not a  
long time to wait, and the perquisites of  
those three months are hardly worth the  
odium that has been incurred by misrep-  
resenting one of the best Collectors  
Boston ever had.

## THE NEWTONVILLE POST-OFFICE.

Outsiders can hardly appreciate the  
intensity of feeling that prevails in New-  
tonville over the appointment of Post-  
master Turner's successor. Some idea  
was given by the articles which ap-  
peared in the Boston Herald this week,  
which are summarized elsewhere. A  
substantial majority of the Republicans  
who use the office are in favor of Post-  
master Turner's reappointment, and  
those who remember what the office was  
when he first took hold of it, will hardly  
be surprised at the strong feeling in favor  
of giving him another term, as a mark  
of appreciation of the hard work he has  
done and the great improvements he  
has made. Doubtless Mr. Turner would  
have made much more money had he  
contented himself with running things  
just as he found them and not worked  
to improve the office, so that it would be  
a credit to the place and give all the  
mail facilities that could be procured.This is the reason that the majority of  
Republicans there ask for his reappoint-  
ment, and they evidently feel so strongly  
over the matter that a failure to re-  
appoint him will make trouble in the party  
and for Congressman Candler. The di-  
vision of the spoils always makes  
trouble, and the Congressman probably  
wishes that there was no such thing as  
an office in Newtonville. If he should  
recommend Mr. Turner, he would offend  
the friends of Mr. Colton, and he would  
doubtless like to have the President take  
hold of the case himself and appoint Mr.  
Burgess, as the latter's petition was in  
fist, and he has a friend at court, in theperson of his brother-in-law, who is an  
intimate friend of the President, and under  
this administration that will probably  
count for more than Mr. Turner's  
efficiency in office or Mr. Colton's war  
record and Grand Army endorsement.  
The civil service reform theory is not yet  
applied to post offices.Mr. Burgess enjoys a high reputation  
in the city, as is shown by the promi-  
nence and character of the men who  
signed his petition, and if a change must  
be made, he will doubtless make a first  
class postmaster, and keep the office up  
to the high standard it has reached under  
Mr. Turner, no easy task, and one in  
which Mr. Turner has found very little  
pecuniary profit, as the incidental ex-  
penses have taken a large slice from his  
salary. The Herald's statement that the  
office is worth to the incumbent from  
\$200 to \$2500 depends altogether on  
how it is conducted. But if an official's  
record in office is to have no influence in  
securing his reappointment, it is certainly  
not a paying policy to do any more than  
one is actually obliged to do, and a man  
could not be blamed for saving every-  
thing possible in anticipation of the  
time when he too would be turned out,  
to make room for a new man. There is  
a good deal of consolation in a well-filled  
pocket book, and under the present  
system there is no inducement for a  
postmaster to do more than the letter of the  
law compels him. He may be public  
spirited, and exhaust himself in accom-  
modating the public, but he is turned out  
just as quickly as the wiser man who  
runs his office with the purpose of  
making all he can out of it.

## RAILROAD PASSES.

Representative Gilman's plan to have  
all the railroad passes given to the mem-  
bers of the legislature by the Secretary  
of State, instead of by the railroad direct,  
has been endorsed almost unanim-  
ously by the press, without regard to  
party, as it is felt that some means  
should be taken to do away with the  
present system. Every member who  
travels on a pass is of course by so much  
under obligation to the railroad which  
gives it to him, and when matters affect-  
ing that railroad come up, he is naturally  
not ungrateful, and by this means the  
great railroad corporations find the  
securing of favorable consideration for any  
of their schemes not a difficult matter.  
It is not in human nature not to feel  
friendly to a corporation that does you a  
favor, and the railroads probably look on  
it in this manner, and regard the free  
passes a profitable investment, which it  
has proved to be.Nevertheless the feeling is prevalent  
that the time has come to curb the influ-  
ence of the railroads over the legisla-  
ture, and Mr. Gilman's bill will tend in  
this direction. If the passes are issued  
by the Secretary of State, they will be  
looked upon as a part of the salary of  
the office, for which they are not indebt-  
ed to the railroads, and all matters that  
come up will then be regarded in a more  
judicial light, and the interests of the  
State will be more apt to be protected.  
The bill is in some respects similar to  
the law now in force in Connecticut,  
where they are rather ahead of us in  
some matters, although the railroad in-  
fluence had come to be even more of a  
scandal there, if possible, than it is  
here.THE death of Prof. Francis Bowen of  
Harvard will be learned of with a sense  
of personal loss by a large portion of  
the graduates throughout the country.  
Since 1853, until within about a month, he  
had held the Alford professorship and  
his work in the class-room had a wide-  
spread influence, as he taught his pupils  
the exercise of their critical faculties, and  
to distinguish between truth and error in  
philosophical matters. He did not aim  
to teach his own system or what he him-  
self believed, but to convey a comprehen-  
sive knowledge of all systems, and his  
kindness and honesty of character were  
such as to give him the respect and af-  
fection of all brought into intimate con-  
tact with him. As a writer he has won a  
high reputation and he had the honor of  
being the first American political  
economist. In his two books on that  
subject he advocated the principle of  
protection, but he never believed in the  
extreme to which that doctrine has  
been carried of late years, as was shown  
by his famous letter in the last political  
campaign, when he advocated tariff re-  
form and a return to the principles held  
ten or twenty years before. It was one  
of the curiosities of American politics that  
the great American exponent of the  
doctrine of protection should himself be  
dubbed a free-trader in his old age, al-  
though he had not in the least changed  
his views.The question of taxation is attracting  
some attention here in Newton, and  
there is a pretty decided movement in  
favor of a more rigorous system of tax-  
ing land. The loose methods that are  
admissible when land is worth but a few  
cents a foot become out of place when  
values increase, and no man wants to pay  
a tax on more land than he actually  
owns, while the city will lose if it does  
not lay a tax on the full number of feet.  
An order has been presented in the City  
Council apportioning money for the  
establishment of what is called the block  
system. It was advocated in the Com-  
mon Council in a strong speech by  
Councilman Collins, who explained it at  
some length, and its adoption would  
seem to be a great improvement. By  
this system the number of feet in a  
"block" is figured out, and then the  
number on which each property owner  
is assessed is figured up, and if the two  
totals tally the assessment is perfectly  
just. A recent instance that came up in  
the City Council shows the necessity of  
adopting some such system. A resident  
had always paid a tax on 25,000 feet,which was the amount set by an old deed  
as contained in his lot. Having occasion  
to have a new survey made he found  
somewhat to his astonishment that he  
only had 17,000 feet, and he straightway  
petitioned for an abatement of the  
wrongly assessed taxes he had paid. It  
is believed that this is not an isolated  
case, and in many instances, the boot  
may be on the other foot, and a man  
may own more land than appears by his  
tax list. It is not probable that there  
will be any opposition to appropriating  
the small sum needed to inaugurate the  
system.THE papers this week tell of another  
accident from the use of iron poles, when  
one man and a horse were killed and  
another man seriously injured by contact  
with it. The post had become charged  
by the sagging of an electric light wire  
near, and the fact becomes of local in-  
terest from the Newton Street Railway's  
petition to substitute wooden for iron  
poles, for the support of their trolley  
wires. Of course if iron poles are used,  
no accidents might happen.THE annual report of the trustees of  
the Cottage Hospital, and the other  
reports made at the annual meeting,  
will be found in full on another page.  
This most important Newton enterprise  
is succeeding even beyond the expectation  
of its founders, and is being very  
generously supported by those who  
realize the great good it is doing.THE Players want the City Hall  
lighted by electricity, which would be a  
great improvement, and the same  
change should be made in the  
City Council chambers, when the  
many gas burners so exhaust the  
air that some of the members find  
great difficulty in making themselves  
heard across the room; at least this is the  
testimony of the reporters.THE opinion seems to be pretty unanimous  
that the Newton assessors and the  
Overseers of the Poor are the right men  
in the right place, as no opposition was  
manifested to their re-election, and they  
all received a unanimous vote.GOV. BRACKETT has made an  
admirable selection in appointing Mr. F. A.  
Dewson of this city a trustee of the  
Westboro Insane Hospital.

## The School Board.

The school board held its regular  
meeting in the high school building,  
Newtonville, Wednesday evening. In  
the absence of the mayor and the chairman  
of the board, Hon. John W. Dickman  
called to order and Mr. E. J. Hyde  
was appointed chairman pro tem.  
Mayor Burr, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Drew and  
Mrs. Davis were absent.Superintendent Emerson's report was  
read and accepted, and his recommendations  
referred to the committees on even-  
ing schools, and text books.Mr. Barnard submitted the report of  
the committee on accounts and it was  
voted to appropriate \$10,342.70 for the  
expenses of the current month.Mr. Hornbrook for the committee on  
the reception of the flag presented to the  
high school by Charles Ward Post 62, re-  
ported that a program had been ar-  
ranged and that the exercises would take  
place in the city hall, Thursday evening.It was voted that the matter of music  
charts referred to the appropriate com-  
mittee of last year, be referred to the  
new committee.Mr. Hale presented a petition signed  
by 40 prominent residents of Wards 5 and 6,  
requesting provision for the trans-  
portation of children to and from the  
high school. He recommended that a sum  
not to exceed \$50 per pupil be  
granted for the purpose. After some  
discussion it was referred to the com-  
mittee on accounts.It was voted on recommendation of  
Mrs. Martin, to grant an additional two  
months' leave of absence to Nora Taft of  
the Pierce school, and H. Augustine  
Millard, of the Eliot school, with balance  
of salary.A communication from Elihu Smead of  
California, a former resident, offering to  
present a flag 8 x 10 feet to the Adams  
school, provided the pupils furnish a  
flagstaff, was referred to the district  
committee.THE Newtonville Postoffice.  
(Boston Herald.)The Newtonville postoffice case is so  
strong that only the most extraordinary  
disregard of the public feeling evinced  
by men of all parties can bring about  
the removal of the present postmaster.  
He has been endorsed by a Republican  
caucus called in Newtonville, by a vote  
of 85 to 1; 150 Republicans have signed  
a petition in his favor, including most of  
the Representative Republicans of the  
place. Most singular of all, even the  
Republican organization itself comes up  
to favor him. The Republican ward  
committee of Newtonville is for him, and  
the chairman of the Republican ward and  
city committee of Newton is his sup-  
porter. And yet this man, who com-  
mands Democratic endorsement and Re-  
publican approval to the extent of taking  
in the Republican organization itself, and  
is practically the unanimous choice of  
all but a few spoilsmen for the place, is in  
danger of removal because a clergyman  
out in western state prefers some one  
else, and the representative of the dis-  
trict in Congress remains neutral when  
this wrong is being done his constituents.

## Resolutions.

The following resolutions were passed  
at the annual meeting of the directors of  
the Newton National Bank:In the decease of our friend and  
associate director, Edward Spear, we sub-  
missively bow to the Divine will, know-  
ing that it is from Providence, "that  
holdeth our souls in life and in whose  
hands are all our ways."We hereby put on record our acknowl-  
edgement of his most valuable services  
to the bank for the past 29 years, and our  
great sorrow for the loss of one who  
has endeared himself to us as a man, a  
neighbor and a friend.We deeply sympathize with the family  
of the deceased and express our tender  
sympathy to them in their sadness as  
they shall miss his familiar presence  
day by day in their pleasant home.These words of sympathy we place on  
our records and will attend the funeral  
of our deceased friend on the 4th inst.

## NONANTUM

Sunday school concert at the North  
church next Sunday evening.A Reading room is to be opened very  
soon in the Athenaeum building.It is said that there were five deaths  
last Sunday within half a mile of the  
Jackson school.James McCutcheon will begin house-  
keeping in Miss Bemis' white cottage, corner  
of Bridge and California streets, the  
1st of February.The electric lighting arrangement on  
the gas lamps on California and Chapel  
streets did not work, so has been discontinued;  
a number of lights burned day and night  
while the other part did not burn  
either day or night.Miss Ella Harriman, a well known  
woman of this village, is to be united in  
marriage to Mr. Hammond of Dedham, Jan.  
26. Mr. Hammond is a young man well to  
do, and is building for himself and wife a  
house at Dedham. The young couple will  
have the well wishes of many friends here.Miss Dora McDonald departed this  
life on Saturday last, a young lady highly  
esteemed by all who knew her and just in  
the morning of life. She was a devoted  
Christian girl, and while her friends and  
relatives grieved at her loss they have sus-  
pended their griefs in the sweet consolation  
that their loss is her gain.

## The Bowling Contest.

The third game in the bowling tourna-  
ment between teams representing the Newton  
Club, Boston Athletic Association and  
Newton Boat Club was played at the club-  
house of the Newton Club, Newtonville,  
last evening, the Newton Club and Newton  
Boat Club contesting for honors. The former  
was in excellent form, and won by a  
score of 3335 to 2739. The Newton Club's  
score is the best yet made and will prob-  
ably not be beaten this winter. Following  
is the score:

## NEWTON CLUB.

Brown.....	174	190	246	102
Hall.....	222	159	181	225
Demison.....	212	190	216	263
Hunt.....	213	213	223	216

## NEWTON BOAT CLUB.

Pierson.....	137	172	192	201
Collier.....	175	172	167	208
Walker.....	149	149	124	171
Loring.....	138	160	162	196

## Liberal Rates.

Paid for money by Frank J. Harwood.  
See advertisement.

## Auction Sale.

There will be an auction sale of house-  
hold furniture at 108 Newtonville avenue,  
corner of Summit street, Monday next,  
at 1:30 p. m. The sale will be  
positive rain or shine, under Mr. John  
Flood, auctioneer.It strikes us there is a good deal of fid-  
dle-faddle about this proposition to  
compel the furnishing of a flag for every  
school-house in the commonwealth. It  
was started by a Boston paper which  
wanted to make a sensation and attract  
attention to its columns. It might just as  
well have stopped there. There is no  
special need

## NEWTONVILLE.

—Sallix for rheumatism at Payne's.  
—The Red Men met for rehearsal in Tremont Hall, Tuesday evening.

—Mrs. Harold D. Corey is visiting her sister-at-law, Mrs. Gerry in Philadelphia.

—Mr. Winfield S. Slocum has been elected president of the Newton Congregational Club.

—The wedding of Miss Lydia A. Hill and Mr. Douglas Diamond, occurs Wednesday next.

—The views of prominent Republicans on the post office matter will be found in another column.

—J. T. Hill has purchased a handsome stock of blacks, which he has added to his stock of liveries horses.

—Mr. R. O. Evans, who died at Newton Tuesday evening, was a member of the Norumbega tribe, I. O. R. M.

—Who wrote the anonymous letters? Give us something harder; everybody knows who wrote them.

—Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D., will preach at the Central Congregational church next Sunday morning at 10:45.

—Miss Weich was one of the guests at the brilliant Waterman-Holbrook wedding at Holbrook, Wednesday.

—Mrs. E. K. Wilson will accompany her husband, who started this week on an extensive business trip through the West.

—The next in the course of social parties under the direction of Mr. F. M. Whipple, will be held in Tremont Hall this evening.

—C. H. Tainter has added to his circulating library Mark Twain's latest book entitled, "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court."

—The annual meeting of the Newton Fireman's Relief Association, will be held in the truck house Wednesday evening, Feb. 5.

—Bullock's pond is frozen over and the ice men as well as the small boys are rejoicing. There has been some skating there this week.

—Mrs. Lucy Stone will speak before the Newton Woman's Guild, in the Methodist church, Tuesday Feb. 4, on "The Progress of Women."

—Mr. A. A. Savage has been re-elected an assistant assessor. His past experience rendered his service of value to the residents of ward two.

—Mr. H. D. Corey of Corey & Mihiken, 45 Kilby street, Boston, has been admitted to membership in the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.

—The parents of pupils on the south side of the city have asked the school board for an appropriation to provide transportation to and from the High school.

—A flag staff has been presented to the High school and it will be raised tomorrow, probably, so that the flag presented by the post can be hoisted on Monday.

—John F. Payne has been re-elected, an overseer of the Poor for this ward. The duties of the position were carefully performed by Mr. Payne during the past year.

—From the attending physician we learn that Mr. C. S. Crane, who has been seriously ill, is convalescent, and bids fair in a short time to be completely restored to health.

—As Hall's Christmas cantata, "The Morning Star," will be repeated Sunday evening at 6:30, by the Central Cong. Sunday school, in connection with the lesson of that day.

—The Newton Club bowling team was defeated by the club representing the Boston Athletic Association, at the club house of the latter organization last week Thursday evening.

—The Ladies' Aid Society, connected with the Universalist church, is installed Wednesday evening; S. F. Chadbourn, N. C.; C. M. Whittlesey, V. C.; Lorenzo Gibbs, W. P.; H. B. Parker, W. T.; Mrs. E. A. Lindley, F. K. R.; Joseph A. Symond, W. H.; J. C. Robbins, W. I. G.; Martin Nash, W. O. G.

—The total number of marriages in 1889 was 235, as against 217 in 1888. Total number of deaths in 1889, 323; deaths in 1888, 343. The total number of deaths since Jan. 1, 1889, is 1,000. The total number of deaths for the month of January, 1889, was 25. Eleven deaths this month have resulted from pneumonia.

—A distinguished company assembled in Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening, when the order of Malta degree was conferred upon four candidates, at the meeting of Gethsemane commandery, K. T. The usual banquet followed the ceremony.

—A concert in aid of the Williston Home will be given at City Hall, Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, at 7:45, by Mrs. E. Humphrey Allen, soprano; Mr. C. N. Allen, violinist; Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich, pianist, and others. The tickets are 75 cents.

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—The Newton club has leased the Roberts' residence for a term of three years. The building of a new club house, therefore, will be an event of the future. The present quarters of the club are very pleasant and cheerful and improvements which will add to convenience and comfort are now progressing.

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—A largely attended meeting of the Central Congregational church was held in the church building, Washington street, last Friday evening, for the purpose of taking action in calling a pastor. It was unanimously voted to extend a call to Rev. D. H. Taylor of Norwich, Ct., who has occupied the pulpit of the Central church for

the past two Sundays. Should Rev. Mr. Taylor accept he will succeed Rev. Pleasant Hunter, Jr., who resigned his pastorate about three months ago to accept a call to the First Presbyterian church in Newark, N. J. A meeting of the Central Congregational society will be held soon, and there can be no doubt that the action of the church will be ratified. The salary of the previous pastor was fixed at \$3,000 per annum.

—There has been some surprise among the people in Newtonville because several of the names that appear on the petition of Mr. Bradshaw, who is to be the new postmaster, are those of the Democratic incumbents, but this is easily explained, for it is stated on the best authority that the gentlemen referred to attached their signatures to Mr. Burgess' papers solely on the ground that if Mr. Turner was not to be reappointed, then they were in favor of Mr. Burgess as the best man for the place. A prominent Newtonville Republican who wants to remain anonymous is said to have been much surprised to receive a letter a few days since from Congreman Candler, saying that there was a new candidate in the field named Burgess, and asking the Newtonville man what he thought of him. As Mr. Burgess has been known as a candidate for the place for some time, the Newtonville man is inclined to believe that Mr. Candler is getting forgetful.

## WEST NEWTON.

—Hubbard & Procter have Sallix.

—A report of the meeting of the Congregational club will be found in another column.

—The officers of local branch 395, Iron Hall, were installed in Knights of Honor Hall Tuesday evening.

—Triton Council, R. A., has several applications for membership. The council now has about 80 members.

—The West Newton base-ball association, it is understood, will sit up rooms in A. J. Fiske's new block on Washington street.

—The workmen are now engaged upon the exterior of St. Bernard's church and the repainted edifice will be dedicated in the near future.

—All the officers of Newton lodge 92, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening with the exception of the noble grand who was unable to be present on account of sickness.

—The residence of Sarah Jones, Cool street, was visited by Patrolmen Burke, and Conroy, Sunday afternoon, and a search for liquors made. Six quarts of liquors were secured as a result of the raid.

—Mr. George Gilman delivered the closing lecture in the Unitarian course in the Unitarian church last evening. His subject "Constantinople" was treated in a very interesting manner, and the illustrations were excellent.

—Tuesday was the twelfth anniversary of Officer Ryan's connection with the police force. For a round dozen years he has served as patrolman, discharging his duties considerably and faithfully. He is an excellent officer and a good citizen.

—Miss L. M. Bagley has the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in her recent bereavement. Her mother's death occurred Jan. 5. The deceased was an estimable lady who was greatly beloved by all who knew her.

—A concert in aid of the Williston Home will be given at City Hall, Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, at 7:45, by Mrs. E. Humphrey Allen, soprano, Mrs. C. N. Allen, violinist; Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich, pianist, and others. The tickets are 75 cents.

—The following officers of Crescent commandery, U. O. G. C., were installed Wednesday evening: S. F. Chadbourn, N. C.; C. M. Whittlesey, V. C.; Lorenzo Gibbs, W. P.; H. B. Parker, W. T.; Mrs. E. A. Lindley, F. K. R.; Joseph A. Symond, W. H.; J. C. Robbins, W. I. G.; Martin Nash, W. O. G.

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—At the last meeting of the aldermen a petition was received relative to changing the ordinances in order to provide for the office of inspector. A motion was made to have an investigation of such an officer. In investigating cases and preparing evidence is obvious. Should such an office be created an excellent choice for it would be Officer Henrath, who has had the special experience which has fitted him for the duties of such a position.

—The introduction of a police signal system in this city will necessitate the construction of a police stable and wagon house. The fire department committee has been authorized to purchase a lot of land, the cost not to exceed \$2000. The site selected adjoins the City Hall on Cherry street, just beyond the Central police station. The new patrol wagon is being built by Mr. P. A. McVicar and the police signal system will soon be in operation.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Potter celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage at their residence, Davis avenue, Monday evening. The occasion of a crystal wedding brought its pleasant complement of guests and congratulations. The affair was of a delightful social character and the couple were the recipients of many beautiful and useful gifts. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered during the evening. Mr. Potter is one of Boston's successful business men and occupies the important position of buyer for the well-known house of Houghton & Dutton.

—An inquest was held in the police court Monday, to determine the causes which led to the death of an unknown man who was found dead and killed by a man who limited New York express at Bayside, Wednesday evening last. Cyrus B. Richardson, engineer, and Elmer C. Fisher, fireman, of the engine on the New York train, testified in substance that the man was seen walking upon the tracks, and that the usual precautions were resorted to, ringing the bell and whistling for the train to stop. The inquest will be submitted to Judge Kennedy at some future session of the court.

—The annual business meeting of the Congregational church was held on Wednesday evening. Reports were made of the work of the church in its various branches, showing progress in them all. Thirty-three have united with the church, making the present membership 346; two only have died. The aggregate amount given for benevolence was in advance of any preceding year being above \$2,600; of this sum \$657 was given to Home Missions and Mr. M. W. French, who will improve the present building; also the Will estate on Washington street to Frank J. Jones, a local lumberman of Lowell and Edinboro street, D. B. and H. C. Needham, who will erect a dwelling house and 150,000 feet of land on Crafts street to A. C. Judkins.

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## ASOLANDO.

BY ROBERT BROWNING.

## PROLOGUE.

"The Poet's art is sad; for why?  
In youth, the natural world could show  
No common object but his eye  
At once involved with alien glow—  
His own stirs iris-bow."

"And now a flower is just a flower;  
Man, bird, beast are but beast, bird, man—  
Simplicities, unmet by bower  
Of bower which, when it's day began,  
Round each in glory ran."

"Friend, did you ne'er an optic glass,  
Which were your choice?" A lens to drape  
In ruby, emerald, chrysopras,  
Each object—reveal its shape  
Clear outlined, p'st escape;

"Then when you had the chance to gaze,  
You found its imm'st self appear  
Through outer seeming—truth ablaze,  
Not falsehood's fancy-haze?"

"How many a year, my Asolo,  
Since one step just from sea to land—  
I found you, loved yet feared you so—  
For natural objects seemed to stand'  
Palpable, real."

"No mystery of mine o'er these!  
Terror with beauty, like the Bush  
Burning, but unconsumed, Bend knees,  
Drop eyes to earthward! Language? Tush!  
Silence 't is a weedees."

"And now? The lambent flame is—where?  
Low from the earth, the earth, sky,  
Hill, vale, tree, flower—'t is the rare  
Over-running beauty crowns the eye—  
But flame? The Bush is bare."

"Hill, vale, tree, flower, then stand distinct,  
Nature to know and name. What then?  
A Voice spoke then whence straight unlinked  
Fancy to fact: see, all in ken;  
Has not my eye it's whak?"

No, for I charged ear with speech  
Earth's impatience, then eye dated;  
The Voice said, "Call my works thy friends;  
At Nature dost thou shrink amazed?  
God is it who transcends?"

Asolo, Sept. 6, 1889.

## LAUNCE'S CORNER.

"It's a long lane that has no turnin'," remarked Mrs. Rodney, hopefully, as she flourished her butter ladle. She was thinking, practically enough, of the continued low price of butter.

"And we come to the turns so suddenly, sometimes, when we don't expect them," responded quiet little Miss Barbara, letting her sewing fall idly upon her lap for a moment, while her thoughts wandered back over the curiously winding life-lane that had brought her to this day.

The room had a third occupant, a half-grown boy, standing by an open window. He was thinking of "nothing under the canopy," his mother would have said; of nothing above it, surely. One boot, tolerably large-sized, heavy and guiltless of polish, was pushed out the window, presently its mate followed, and Launce sat on the window-seat. Looking at him so framed, one saw that the trouble extended higher than the boots—the lack of polish was general. An ordinary boy in an ordinary window, that was all! the picture—a cheap print and a rustic frame. He drummed carelessly on the sash above his head, whistled a little, and then, forgetting prudence, began to knock his depending, restless heels against the side of the house.

That sound caught his mother's ear, and she turned round sharply.

"Launce Rodney!"

Launce dropped suddenly from his perch to the ground outside.

"I never did see the beat of you! You'd ought to be ashamed of yourself! Stuck up there ag'in, scratchin' the paint all off the house, and knockin' your boots to pieces, to say nothing of—"

That was all the boy heard as he walked away. He had no need to tarry as a means of gaining information, for he had heard it all on previous occasions, and knew exactly what was coming next, and stopping to listen as a matter of respect did not occur to him. He was just at that age when the bump of veneration, or reverence, or whatever its proper name may be, seems to suffer a temporary but woeful depression. So he walked out of the yard into the garden, picked his way over the squash-vines and through the tall rows of corn that rustled, nodded and whispered as he passed, until he reached the orchard and an old apple tree near the fence. Then he stretched himself upon the soft grass, drew his straw hat down to shade his eyes, and lay still.

It was very quiet and pleasant there. There was work enough to be done elsewhere, but Launce was inclined to play hide-and-seek with his duties—a one-sided game, in which he was always the one to hide. If they followed him up, found him, and there was no escape, he attended to them, otherwise he let them alone, and congratulated himself on having the best of the game. He was not indolent. The energy and ingenuity he expended in getting around things that ought to have been done would have carried him straight through them and left a respectable surplus.

"Taint just the work," he commented, surveying the toes of his boots through his half-shut eyes, "but what's the use? Milk the cows to-night and it'll have to be done over again to-morrow and next day; and it's just so about choppin' wood, and all the rest of it. Father, he pitches into it as if he expected to get through sometime, but it's the same thing right over and over, and what's the good of doin' a thing now, and undoin' it byme, and doin' it over next time? A feller might as well be an hour-glass, with the sand runnin' the first one way and then the other, and it don't make any difference which."

There was no one to dispute this proposition. A stray bird in the branches overhead seemed rather to agree with it, and twittered out, "So! so! That's so!"

"Then there's school," pursued Launce, reflectively. "What's the good of stayin' shut up all day with benches and blackboards, to learn ever so many pages of things you don't care about, when there'll be a lot more just like 'em to learn to-morrow? If John Thompson did buy six sheep at ten dollars apiece, and lost two drivin' 'em home, and sold the rest for twelve dollars a head, what do I care? And why must I be bothered to find out how much he lost? That's

his business. If they'd been my sheep, I'd looked after 'em a little sharper, and wouldn't have lost anything. Suppose a boy is a norn—what's the use of knowin' about it, when he can't do anything or have any better times than if he wasn't?"

The bird left the tree and flew swiftly away. The boy watched it until it was out of sight, wondering how it would seem to be so free—to go, as fast and far as it should please him. Wouldn't he be up and away though? No more of the old life for him! He would be off over the ocean having a gay, glorious time. He could find some work very different from this dreary old round of doing and undoing. Diggings gold in Australia, where every glittering grain would count so much gained, would be a vast improvement upon digging away in this common soil for potatoes, that had to be dug, planted and dug again. Or growing rich at the diamond mines of Brazil. Living in that wild, strange, beautiful land, with nothing to do but enjoy it, while the natives worked for him, and every day's work had something to show in bright, costly gems! Launce's knowledge of these far-away glories was derived from the wonderful pictures and brief descriptions contained in his geography—the one study he did like—and these were just vague and unsatisfying enough to leave a boy's fancy a fine chance for supplementing them; so Launce lay still, thinking and wishing.

"Hello!" broke in a sharp little voice—not in the least like one of his slaves announcing treasure. The boy turned his head a little, discontentedly, and saw a small brown face pressed close to the fence, and a pair of dark eyes steadily surveying him.

"What you doin' there, Launce Rodney?"

"Nothing," said Launce, impatiently. "Thinkin'."

"What makes you lay down for when you think?" persisted the new-comer.

"Cause—no matter what, Hetty Nixon—you run along."

"I don't want to run along. That's what everybody says—run along, and I don't want to." Hetty settled her little chin more squarely upon the fence-rail and held her position.

Launce looked at her again from under his hat; at the small brown feet poking restlessly in the warm sand; at the short, faded dress she wore, and the old, limp gingham bonnet pushed back from her head, and hanging by its forlorn strings. A stray thought suggested her miserable home over the hill and wretched, drunken father.

"Hetty," he said, with a sudden consciousness that change might be almost as desirable a thing in her life as in his; "Hetty, what would you do if you was a man?"

"Work for folks, an' do as I'd oughter, and be good to any little girls—that's what I would," answered Hetty, promptly.

Launce twitched his hat over his face once more in vexation. "What did she know about it, anyway? There was no use in talking to her."

"An if I was a big boy, I'd go an' neip little girls pick berries, an' show 'em where the good places was," pursued Hetty, under the impression that she might as well make known her views upon the various subjects while she was about it.

Launce made no reply.

"Folks oughter be good to folks, an' not go off an' do just what they want to," Hetty added, meditatively, sifting the dry sand through her toes, and dividing her moral about equally between her absent father and Launce.

Still the boy did not answer, and a silence fell. After a few minutes he glanced furtively toward the fence, and with a feeling of relief he attempted to take up his speculations in gold and diamonds again. Someway, he could not tell why, they did not seem quite as attractive as they had done a little while before, and when he heard a carriage rolling up the road he raised his head to look and listen. An old-fashioned carriage it was, not very stylish, but comfortable and roomy. Launce recognized the vehicle and the gray horse drawing it at a glance.

"The doctor," he said, and as it drew near the fence he nestled a little farther back in the grass, where he would be less likely to be observed. He did not dislike the doctor particularly—he only did not want to talk to him then, so he lay still while he alighted, fastened his horse and walked away to the house.

"Wonder what he stopped for?" soliloquized the boy. "He's started for town, I expect. Goin' to bring some visitors home from the depot most likely, or he wouldn't have had his big carriage out. Wish I was at the depot, all ready to start on somewhere."

He tried to fancy how it would seem if that were really so. What if he should go? ride with the doctor to town and then be off? Only the doctor would ask so many bothering questions, and when he found out all about it wouldn't take him. Launce grew somewhat resentful and obstinate in thinking about this injury that had not been done him. Then a sudden idea struck him. He clambered over the fence and carefully surveyed the carriage, particularly its wide back seat. A little farther up the road, on the opposite side, were a pair of eyes as earnestly surveying him. Hetty Nixon had espied herself in a fence corner, and was busily weaving some of the long grasses plucked from the meadow behind her.

Launce waited impatiently until she had exhausted her supply and turned to gather more, then he hastily sprang into the carriage, and raising the curtain crawled under the seat and curled himself up there. He had only been there a minute or two, not long enough to decide where he wanted to go, or whether he really meant to go anywhere, when he heard the doctor returning, and discovered that Miss Barbara was with him.

"Oh! don't be troubled about that! it is such a little way now, I can walk very well. I'll do what I can for her; and, after all, I don't know but it's about as much the way we do, as what we do, that tells."

Then the carriage was drawn off to a shop not far distant, and the dizzy, excited, half-smothered boy grew nearly wild at hearing the doctor coolly remark that he supposed he should have to leave it there until the next day.

"Well, I guess that I can sorta fix it up so it'll do for you to go on with, if you've a mind to wait a bit," answered the man who had examined it, and to this its主人 finally consented.

He walked up and down, looked out of doors and windows, and thought it very tiresome waiting, but he never dreamed that there was another to whose anxious impatience his own was as nothing; who was far more glad when they were once more on their way, albeit it was to him another stage of a blind journey, he knew not whether.

At last—and oh! long the interval had seemed to Launce while they traveled on and on without even a word to break the monotonous silence—at last they stopped.

A little husband and wife, between whom a little unpleasant passed had occurred made the master up, and the wife said as if to clear her conscience:

"Oh, well, I suppose I have my faults,"

"What?"

"I simply said yes."

"That I have my faults!" exclaimed the wife indignantly. "What are they I should like to know?"

"Well to begin with—"

"No I don't want to hear,"

"I shouldn't have blamed you much if you had run away when you saw me coming."

"No danger of my doing that," answered Miss Barbara, with her low, quiet laugh. "I never heard of anybody from Jonah down, that ever gained anything by trying to run away from duty."

"Humph!" muttered Launce disconsolately.

"What?" said Miss Barbara, a little startled.

"Did you speak?" asked the doctor, turning around.

Each attributed Launce's exclamation to the other, and he resolved to be on his guard. It was not altogether easy to keep silent while the two above him chattered away so cosily, sometimes upon matters that interested him not the least, sometimes upon subjects where he felt wonderfully anxious to insert a remark or ask a question. His position was terribly cramped and uncomfortable, but he scarcely dared to move, and indeed he would not better it much in such narrow quarters. He could catch no glimpse of where they were going, and the occasional admiration he heard bestowed upon the scenery seemed only aggravating.

"What a delightful breeze!" exclaimed Miss Barbara.

But no breath of it reached Launce, shut in by cushions and curtains, and with the perspiration streaming over his face he wished the doctor would hurry up his horse a little faster.

The doctor, however, was in no haste.

His companion was a sensible little woman, pleasant to talk to, and, moreover, as she was about to be immured in a sick room for two or three days, he good-naturedly though a fine airing would be beneficial. So he drove along very leisurely, enjoying the round-about course that to the young prisoner, who could only groan inwardly while every bone in his body grew more and more tired and aching, appeared interminable.

What had possessed him to get under there, he wondered. It seemed to him that he might have walked to town half a dozen times while they had been dragging along so slowly. He proved in part, too, the truth of the old adage that "Listeners hear no good of themselves," when the doctor, happening to mention his name, carelessly added that the only particular talent he had was for having his own way, regardless of other people. Gentle Miss Barbara interposed that she thought there was good in the boy after all, if the rough outside was worn off.

"Worn off! Guess it'll be smashed off if I have to stay jammed up here much longer," muttered the object of criticism rather crossly to himself.

He didn't care what they said—of course he didn't—but he couldn't help thinking about it, and his mind grew as uncomfortable and ill at ease as his body.

"Must be takin' Miss Barbara to sit up at John O'Groat's house, an' be goin' to travel on to the North! Pole himself!" he decided in desperation.

What would they say if he should crawl out? But, no; he wouldn't do that whatever came of it, he fiercely resolved, and tried to fortify himself with his mother's remark of the morning—"It's a long lane that has no turnin'."

A turn in the leisurely driving came then very unexpectedly. An unsteady scarecrow in a neighboring field yielded suddenly to the light breeze, and fell over the fence into the road, and in an instant the doctor's usually staid horse was bounding away with fright. Launce could not discern the cause of the trouble; he only felt the swift motion, heard Miss Barbara's half-smothered exclamation, and knew that the doctor's efforts to check the terrified animal were unavailing.

"Shall I jump?" asked the bewildered Miss Barbara.

"Not till I tell you, but be ready," was the short, decided answer, and neither spoke again.

For poor Launce there was no jumping, no chance for him, he thought, and he pressed his lips together and clung tightly to the back of the carriage. Jolted and tumbled about he was, unable to see anything, but feeling in his cramped, darkened corner the fearful speed at which they were going, and momentarily expecting that a terrible crash would end the mad race and his existence together, some strange fancies forced their way through his brain just then, not of gold and gems, but odds and ends from out the old, despised work—common, neglected things, that it seemed to him would have been worth counting after all, if they had been well and truly done.

The wonders are, the steam-engine, electric telegraph, photograph, sewing-machine, stethoscope, electric light and telephone.

Lillian, L. C. The Colonel's Money. Macmillan. The English Poor; a Sketch of Social and Economic History. Maclehose, S. H. Tales from Spenser, chosen from the Faerie Queen. Stories simply related for children.

Magnon, G. F. Ass Turner; a Home Missionary Patriarch and his Times. Mantegazza, R. The Tertium Age; Trans. by W. A. Nettleton assisted by L. D. Venture.

Montgomery, W. E. History of Land Tenure in Ireland; Yorke Prize Essay of Univ. of Camb., 1888.

Nelson, H. L. Bird-Songs, about Worcester.

Nisbet, J. F. Marriage and Heredity; a View of Psychological Evolution.

O'Byrne, R. The Victories of the British Army in the Peninsula and South of France, 1808-14; an Epitome of Napier's "Peninsular War" and "Duke of Wellington's Despatches."

O'Shea, J. A. Romantic Spain. 2 vols. Palgrave, T. F. Treasury of Sacred Song, selected from the English Lyrical Poetry of Four Centuries. Notes, Explanatory and Biog.

Pater, W. Appreciations; with Essay on J. S. Mill.

Patterson, R. The Tertium Age; Trans. by W. A. Nettleton assisted by L. D. Venture.

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**WALTER THORPE**, Newton Centre, is agent for the **GRAPHIC**, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

**NEWTON CENTRE.**

—Noble has Salsixis for influenza.  
—Mr. Moses Stevens is in New York on business this week.

—Officer Fuller disposed of four inebriates last Saturday evening.

—Mrs. Gardner and Miss Gardner are in New York for a few days.

—The highway department began work on Union street, Wednesday.

—Mr. D. S. Farnham has resumed his duties at his school in Brookline.

—The Young Men's Association have placed a piano in their club room.

—Crystal Lake has been frozen over this week for the first time this winter.

—Mrs. Thurston is quite ill at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George M. Rice.

—Miss Margaret Thompson of Kennettown, Me., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Barry.

—Mr. Marshall O. Rice, Centre street, who has been quite ill, is improving in health.

—Miss Mary E. Mason has resumed her teaching at the Rice school, after an illness of two months.

—Miss Elizabeth Sayres, who has been visiting Miss Mary Fennessy, has returned to New York.

—Mr. Edward H. Mason has removed his Boston law office to 70 Kilby street, Mason building, room 75.

—Mr. John Lowell, Jr., and family of Chestnut Hill, are to go to Philadelphia, Pa., for a few months.

—Mr. Ivory Harmon of Oak Hill is under Dr. Sylvester's care, suffering from the prevailing influenza.

—Mrs. Lecompte and Miss Addie Lecompte gave an At Home last evening, which was largely attended.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Avery Baldwin have left England and are expected home from their European trip next week.

—The Ladies' Aid Society, connected with Trinity Association, met on Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Frances Curtis.

—Mr. Lawrence Mayo of Homer street, has been threatened with pneumonia, but it has been warded off and he is recovering.

—The Rev. A. C. Nickerson of Exeter, N. H., will occupy the pulpit in the Unitarian church next Sunday, service at 10:45.

—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hunter of Crystal street, intend moving immediately to New York. Mr. Hunter is there now in business.

—Mrs. Pierce, who is spending the winter in Washington, D. C., has been here a day or two this week with Mr. George Pierce, Centre street.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Wainwright have returned to their home at Chestnut Hill, where they are settled for the remaining winter and spring months.

—Rev. Dr. William Butler, who has been ill, writes to Zion Herald that he is now so far recovered that he is able to be at his desk a few hours every day.

—The Order of the Iron Hall have changed their meeting nights to be held Tuesday evening of each week instead of the first and third Tuesdays.

—Arrangements have been made by which back numbers of the magazines and periodicals can be taken from the Reading room on payment of a small fee.

—At the next meeting of the Boston Baptist Ministers Association, Rev. L. C. Barnes is to read a paper on the question "Is Islam to be the Religion of Africa?"

—The officers of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church for the year are: President, R. W. Waters; vice-president, Geo. A. Holmes; secretary, Fred C. Rising.

—Rev. F. M. Lamb of New York, the well known gospel singer, who is filling an engagement at Tremont Temple, Boston, is stopping at Mrs. Grey's, Beacon street.

—Mr. F. A. Gardner and family, Summer street, have removed to Mr. Frank Edmund's house on Gibbs street, while improvements are being made on their own house.

—Baggage master D. W. Hiltz concludes his services here Saturday, and will return to his home in New Brunswick. Harry Dubois, formerly in this position will take his place.

—Miss Mary Loring of Centre street, attended the social at the Congregational church last week Thursday evening, being the first time she has been out in the evening for seven years.

—An apron and necktie party and old-fashioned supper was given by Highland Lodge, No. 82, D. of I. O. O. F., in the small hall Stevens' building, Newton Highlands, Monday, Jan. 27th, at 7:30 o'clock.

—The funeral of Mr. Geo. W. Gibson, who died on Saturday, Thursday evening, took place at his late residence on Woodward street, Monday evening. Rev. Mr. Phipps conducted the service. The interment took place at Oxford, Mass., his former home.

—The latest advices from Mr. W. C. Strong, though emphasizing previous dispatches, concerning the very alarming nature of his illness, nevertheless convey hope that his life may be spared, though he is still very ill.

—Rev. Geo. G. Phipps received an invitation from his former parishioners at Wellesley to spend Thursday evening, Jan. 23d, with them at their church parlors, it being the anniversary of his installation and ordination to the ministry, which took place there.

—The death of Mrs. G. W. Butters of the Oak Hill district, took place on Friday in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She was a member of the Newton Highlands Congregational church, and the funeral service was on Sunday afternoon at her residence, Rev. Mr. Phipps officiating. The burial was at Berkley, Mass., her native place. Mr. Butters, who has been quite ill, is now improving.

—We are much pleased to see such a large attendance in the bazaar of St. Paul's church last Sunday. The audience must have now about left hold of the box, for morning service there were twenty-nine members vested; the singing was well rendered at both services and every credit is due to them, so that the parish should appreciate it by their attendance and so encourage them in their good work.

—The members of St. Paul's parish are to be congratulated in view of having secured Rev. William H. Williams of Wakefield for their future rector. Mr. Williams has been here and conducted services at the church on Sunday, 13th inst., when many members of the parish and the pleasure of meeting him and becoming acquainted with him.

—It is expected that he will assume his duties here about the middle of March. Between now and the time of Mr. Williams coming the present vacancy will be filled by those whose services can be secured.

—The Monday Club gave a reception to their friends on Thursday evening. After social interchanges and refreshments and a song, the words of which were written for the occasion by a member of the club, the meeting was adjourned. Mr. F. A. Metcalf of the Unitarian church, who was present, gave some account of his personal experiences as a subject of the Union government. He told of the circumstances of his own arrest and imprisonment and of his experience in the chain gang as a convict on his way to the Siberian mines. The picture of this exile is to be found in a late number of the Century.

**NEWTON HIGHLANDS.**

—Mrs. Sam'l. Shaw is in Pittsfield.

—Chester Carter is very ill at Mrs. William A. Moore's.

—Dr. Lovering is ill at his residence.

—The Monday Club will hold its next meeting with Miss Fewkes on Hyde street.

—All regretted missing the choir at the Congregational church on Sunday—la gripe.

—Rev. Jona. Edwards of Wellesley Hills preached at the Congregational church last Sunday.

—Advertised letters, Mrs. S. L. Bragdon, Lewis E. Curtis, H. R. Fletcher, J. H. Fitzgerald, Charles Kieran.

—Mr. George May was on Monday elected to represent this church in the Newton Congregational Club.

—Miss Stone, organist at the Congregational church, has gone to Philadelphia for visit of two weeks among friends.

—The Ladies' Aid Society, connected with St. Paul's church, will hold a fair, February 13th and 14th, in Stevens' Hall.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Cobb have gone to Pensacola, Fla., but will make a stop for two days in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Cobb expects to return in April.

—The room formerly used by the post-office has been furnished with counters and shelving and is now nearly ready for a circulating library, which is to be established there.

—The Congregational Sewing Circle met with Mrs. Whitemore on Wednesday. All the members of the congregation were invited in the evening, and a very pleasant social occasion was much enjoyed.

—An apron and necktie party and old-fashioned supper will be given by Highland Lodge, No. 82, D. of I. O. O. F., in the small hall, Stevens' building, Newton Highlands, Monday, Jan. 27th, at 7:30 o'clock.

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—Mr. Freeborn Abbott of Boylston street died at the Newton Cottage Hospital on Saturday and was buried in the Newton cemetery. The funeral was held at the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Emily Hale, Monday. It was conducted by Rev. Mr. Holman of the Baptist church, assisted by 38 members of Home Lodge, O. O. F., of Newton Highlands, under the charge of P. G. G. B. Sherman; Mr. Abbott was a Past Grand of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, of Concord, N. H., three members of which were in attendance.

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# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 17.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1890.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR

## BUTTER.

*Besides the half-pound prints we have Packages of*

**5, 10, 20, 30 and 50 Pounds,**

*FROM THE FAMOUS*

**Turner Centre Creamery**

*AT—*

**Gamaliel P. Atkins,**

*GROCER.*

273 and 275 Washington Street, Newton.

*Telephone, No. 1304.*

**THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.**

*Is the only company that can wire through from Newton at no charge to points North and East, Boston, and North and East of Worcester, and West of Worcester on the Boston & Albany Railroad.*

*It is the only company that sends its express matter via Albany over the Boston & Albany R. R. to points West, Northwest and Southwest.*

*J. B. Horne, Newton.*

*F. H. Parker, West Newton.*

*Agents.* *J. A. Crossman, Franklin.*

*Money orders are issued and cashed at nearly 7,000 offices of this company. Orders issued for any amount from 1c. to \$50 at the following rates: 1c. to 5c.; over 5c. to \$5, 8c.; over \$5 to \$20, 10c.; over \$20 to \$50, 12c.; over \$50 to \$40, 15c.; over \$40 to \$50, 20c.; over \$50 at the same rate.*

*45 6m*



## ENGLISH and AMERICAN

## Brass and Iron Bedsteads.

### FINE BEDDING of All Kinds

*of our own manufacture.*

*We have just issued a finely illustrated Catalogue which we will present upon application.*

**8 & 10 Beach Street,  
BOSTON.**

## Mortgages Wanted!

**We have on hand considerable sums of money to be loaned on good Newton property at**

**4 1-2 Per Cent. to 5 Per Cent.**

**and shall be pleased to serve Newton property owners.**

**JAMES F. C. HYDE.**

31 Milk Street, Boston, Rooms 6 and 7.

16 10

**Butter, 25c.**

**Butter, 30c.**

**Butter, 35c.**

**NONE BETTER.**

*—AT—*

**Wellington Howes'  
Newton City Market.**

**THOMAS SINCLAIR,  
Practical Upholsterer**

*Upholstery in all its branches. Hair Mattresses made to order and remade. Window shades made of the best material and only the best fixtures used. Every shade warranted to give 100% light. Prices as low as is consistent with good work and material.*

*45*

**FISH OYSTERS,  
Vegetables & Fruit of all Kinds**

*—AT—*

**Bunting's Fish Market,  
COLE'S BLOCK.**

*Established 1877. Connected by Telephone.*

**THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR**

**FURNITURE.**

**Bedding and Carpets**

*IS AT THE*

**House Furnishing Goods Store**

*—OF—*

**LUTHER BENT & CO.,**

*Main Street, Watertown.*

**The Eastern Banking Co.**

*43 Milk Street, Boston.*

**7 per cent. FARM MORTGAGES. 7 per cent.  
6 per cent. DEBENTURE BONDS. 6 per cent.**

*Stocks and Bonds bought and sold.*

**Membership of Boston Stock Exchange.**

*FRANCIS A. OSBORN, President.*

*34 1/2 WM. F. HAMMETT, Treasurer, prompt*

**BARGAIN**

*—IN—*

**Marble Top B. W. Sideboard**

*—AT—*

**McWAIN'S, Newton Centre.**

**Mrs. F. A. THOMSON,  
MILLINERY.**

*Mourning orders will receive prompt attention.*

*Hats dyed and pressed*

**CENTRE STREET, : NEWTON, MASS.**

*OPPOSITE BANK.*

## NEWTON.

*—At the Newton City Market will be found excellent butter.*

*—Mr. L. J. Calley is registered at the Burnett House, Cincinnati.*

*—Sunday service will be held next morning at Channing Church.*

*—Salisbury at Hubbard & Procter's—for the prevention of influenza and pneumonia.*

*—The annual meeting of the Newton & Watertown Gas Company will be held Feb. 12th.*

*—Rev. Wolcott Calkins has an interesting letter in this week's Watchman, on creed revision.*

*—Mr. G. P. Atkins has removed to the house he has recently purchased, on Tremont street.*

*—Have you seen the J. C. corset F. Murdoch & Co. are selling at 59 cents. They are great bargains.*

*—Mr. Henry E. Cobb has been chosen chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Congregational Club.*

*—The engagement is announced of Mr. Elwyn E. Snyder and Miss Emma Thayer, daughter of Mr. S. O. Thayer.*

*—F. Murdoch & Co. are now showing a large and fine assortment of white goods and embroideries at Boston prices.*

*—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Harwood and daughter left on Tuesday for a trip to the south, and will be absent some weeks.*

*—The Natural History Society will hold its monthly meeting next Monday evening, and an interesting meeting is expected.*

*—An apron and needlework party will be given by the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 53, in the town hall, Watertown, Feb. 12th.*

*—Extensive additions are being made at the old electric light shop on Crafts street. A new building is being put up for the use of the cars.*

*—Miss Hannah James, now of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been spending the week in Newton, coming on to attend the funeral of her niece, Mrs. Berry.*

*—The little pond on Farlow park is such a nice place for children to skate, that it is a pity to have the ice broken up by large boys, every time it freezes over.*

*—The Gas company is putting an electric light in Washington Howes' market, to test its workings. So far electric meters have not proved very successful.*

*—Mr. Gorham D. Gammie presided at the annual meeting and dinner of the Boston Druggists' Association on Tuesday evening, and was re-elected president.*

*—The one thing that hinders people becoming Christians, is what is the topic of Rev. Dr. McKeown's discourse in the Methodist Church, Sunday evening.*

*—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hardwick of Newton were among the guests at the reception given to Mme. Modjeska by the Women's Press Association of Boston, Wednesday evening.*

*—Messrs. G. O. Brook, M. C. Rich and Wellington Howes attended the meeting of Canton Abraham Lincoln, L. O. O. F., Tuesday evening, when Col. Ralph made his official visit.*

*—L. D. Whittemore, Jr., announces a closing out sale of jewelry, rings and chains at about half price, at his store, 411 Centre street. It will be a great opportunity for bargains.*

*—Mr. Geo. H. Peabody, of the firm of Peabody & Whitney, Boston, sails by the Pavonia this week, for a six months' tour in Europe. He will combine both business and pleasure in his trip.*

*—Mr. S. T. Blanchard, who formerly had a bindery in Newton, but has for some time been in business in Pawtucket, died in Liverpool recently, on the day that the steamer on which he had engaged passage sailed for home.*

*—Rev. Dr. Calkins attended the Boston Yale administration at the Parker House, Thursday night. Other Yale graduates from the Silsby estate were Rev. Theo. J. Holmes, A. C. Walworth, Marcus Morton, Jr., and Dr. S. L. Eaton.*

*—Mr. Preston Ware, who formerly resided on Mt. Ida, but removed to Boston some twenty years ago, died in that city on Wednesday, aged 69 years. He leaves a wife and three sons, one of whom is Mr. Bruce R. Ware of this city.*

*—The Methodist Church held its last quarterly conference for the year last Monday evening. The reports showed a good healthy financial and spiritual condition. The pastor, Rev. Dr. McKeown was unanimously requested to continue his pastorate another year.*

*—The Methodist church sociable was held Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. Chase, Lawrence, Newtonville avenue. It was a Longfellow evening, and there were readings and songs selected from the poet's works.*

*—The residents on Hunnewell avenue, from the Silsby estate line to Copley street, met this week and voted to lay out and grade the street, after some excellent pattern set on the new streets now being laid out on the Silsby estate. Work will begin as soon as spring opens.*

*—Among the Newtonians present at the large and brilliant reception given at the residence of N. J. Rust, president of the Lincoln National Bank, on Newberry street, Boston, were Mr. E. L. Bacon, W. F. Bacon and Miss Bessie E. Sayford.*

*—There was a hearing before Alderman Harbach and Coffin, Wednesday night, on the Newton Street Railway's petition to subdivide the farmland poles on account of the danger of the lands and also of the cheapness of the wooden poles. It is believed that the petition will be considered favorably.*

*—Donations for the Pomroy Home during the last four weeks are as follows: Newton Centre, milk; Lower Falls, three additional Thanksgiving bags; Newtonville, young ladies' "Lend a Hand Society;" clothing; Newton, oysters, rolls, plates; Boston, clothing.*

*—At the annual meeting of the corporation of the Newton Savings Bank, held Jan. 7, 1890, the following trustees were elected: Joseph N. Bacon, J. F. C. Hyde, Mrs. E. Willard, Wm. M. Marcy, W. H. Bracken, W. C. Strong, Dustin Lamey, Wm. Dix, F. Murdoch, Chas. A. Miner, and S. M. Jackson.*

*—Mr. H. H. Cutler has resigned his position as electrician of the Newton & Watertown Gas Company, on account of his private business interests, but as he will be located in Waltham he can be consulted if need be. The electric light circuits and the other work on which Mr. Cutler was engaged are now completed.*

*—Among the Newton people present at the Browning memorial service in King's Chapel, Boston, on Tuesday, were Rev. F. H. Horwood, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Saltonstall, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Claffin, Judge and Mrs. John Lowell. Judge Pitman sent a design in immortelles placed over the pulpit, containing a quotation from Browning.*

*—Pequossette Lodge, F. A. M., has moved into new and handsome quarters in Watertown, and they were dedicated Wednesday evening, when the officers for the coming term were installed. Masonry was born in Watertown in 1797, when Meridian Lodge received a charter, this lodge now being established in Natick. Rev. B. K. Peirce*

*was formerly a member of Pequossette Lodge, and ex-Mayor Fowle is now an honorary member.*

*—Hubbard & Procter will open their new store for business at 5 o'clock, to-morrow afternoon, and until that hour they will be prepared for business at their old stand. They extend a cordial invitation to the people of Newton to call upon them after 5 o'clock, Saturday, and see the handsome drapery store outside of Boston.*

*—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Atwood, mother of*

*Messrs. S. F. and Lyman Atwood, who were formerly in business here, died on Monday at the residence of her brother, D. A. Ford, proprietor of the Youth's Companion, in Boston, at the age of 78 years. She had many warm friends here. The funeral was held on Wednesday and interment was at Woodlawn cemetery.*

*—Francis Murdoch & Co. have arranged*

*their annual inventory and have arranged*

*their new spring goods. They have a large*

*assortment of the latest styles and colors*

*of English and American gingham and*

*table linens, and towels, offering some great*

*bar-gains in the latter. The ladies should not*

*fail to visit the store, as it will same them*

*the trouble of a trip to Boston.*

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## THE BLOCK SYSTEM.

AN IMPROVED METHOD OF ASSESSING REAL ESTATE.

The order offered by Councilman Collins and passed by the common council, providing for an appropriation of \$2000 for the purpose of establishing the block system in assessing real estate in this city, possesses many points of merit and overcomes many of the difficulties of the present system, under which there is a large amount of land untaxed and a corresponding decrease in the revenue of the city from this source, due to the fact that the individual is taxed and not the land. Consequently if no one can be found to whom to tax a piece of land that tract of land disappears from the assessor's lists, and does not usually reappear again, for the simple reason that they don't know to whom to tax it. To illustrate the point the following instances were cited by Councilman Collins when the order was introduced.

There was a man in Oak Hill who owned a tract of land, which contained, according to the old and loose manner of computing areas when lines were run by stone walls and ditches to a white pine tree, about 60 acres. This man sold from time to time lots from this original tract of four or five acres each by accurate measurement. These lots as they were sold were deducted by the assessors from the original sixty acres as shown by the tax lists until the man was only assessed for four acres when in reality there were ten acres, inasmuch as the "about 60 acres" in original deed turned out to be 70 acres by actual measurement and there is therefore six acres untaxed.

Another instance was a lot of land in Newton Centre that was taxed to a certain lady under her maiden name up to 1848, some twenty years after she was married. In '48 she died and there were heirs. The estate, however, was dropped from the tax lists. It reappeared straggly during the years '60, '61, '62, '63, still taxed to the same lady and under her maiden name, 43 years after she was married and 14 years after she died. It was then dropped and has not reappeared on the lists.

A willful misrepresentation of facts was the case of a man in Newton who had a deed drawn to read "16,000 feet and all other lands I own in Newton." The other lands amounted to 60,000 feet but he was only taxed for 16,000 feet.

It is not infrequent to find false contents of land in deeds. In general, areas of land are based on previous tax lists, coming down through a series of tax lists from a time when the memory of man knoweth naught to the contrary. The further back one goes the more inaccurate does he find the estimates of areas to be. There is a piece of land on Walnut street, Newton Highlands, which is now assessed on a partition of 1860. It is taxed for six acres when there are actually ten acres.

The errors of a past century are perpetuated in our tax lists except so far as they have been corrected by interested land owners and such corrections are generally to the disadvantage of the city. Why the city is like a merchant who has not taken an account of stock for 100 years. The clerk of the assessors is anxious to obviate the evil by introducing the block system which assesses the land to the individual and not the individual with the land. This system depends upon the establishing of accurate street lines and the money asked for in the order is only to facilitate a work that the engineer's department has already begun, except that it is desired to have that work completed before May 1 in certain wards in order that they may be made available for this system.

The method of introducing the system would be something like this: The wards would be divided into blocks, bounded by streets accurately established, the outside dimensions of which would not exceed 1800 ft. by 1200 ft., seven or eight to a ward. These on a scale of 100 ft. to the inch would make a sheet of paper 18in. x 12in., a convenient size to bind up into a book of plans. These blocks are subdivided into as many sections as there are tracts surrounded by four streets. As the sections are bounded by accurate street lines and their dimensions being known the total area can be easily computed and such becomes the basis for assessment. The area of the lots included in these sections comprising the several ownerships must then correspond and be checked by this total area and any discrepancy can be discovered by further examination. Therefore every inch of land must be accounted for; for every lot of land has a number which is recorded in a book with the area.

It is not establishing a precedent, for all large cities and towns throughout the country have a system similar to this. The town of Brookline adopted this system several years ago and found about \$2,000,000 worth of untaxed property. If Newton found one-half as much by establishing this system her income would be increased at least \$15,000 a year. It would also facilitate the work of the engineering department; would give to the water board accurate street lines and to the assessors department an accurate, thorough and impartial basis of assessment.

## AN ARTISTIC HOME.

THE WABAN RESIDENCE OF MR. LOUIS K. HARLOW.

I was blessed one afternoon the past week, says the Newton correspondent of the Sunday Courier, with a rare treat. And my blessing began as I for the first time mounted that beautiful portion of Waban known as Beacon Hill. Though one's enthusiasm in hill climbing grows as one rises it is a singular fact that one's adjectives diminish in the same proportion. Such was my experience as, reaching the summit, I noted the great panorama there outspread. On the lower slope of the hill a group of stately cedars seem to stand like sentinels to guard this favored spot. About the hill, in a wide circle, Newton's lovely villages here display their varying charms in effective contrast—the hills and valleys, bits of woodland and broad avenues, the silver thread of the Charles gleaming here and there, while the horizon is bounded by a chain of distant hills. On the crest of this hill, a site not easily surpassed, stands the object of my pilgrimage, Ravenscroft, the picturesque and charming home of Mr. Louis K. Harlow. For many years one of Bos-

ton's best known artists, Newton has the more recent honor of claiming him as a resident since, in November last, he took possession, with his family, of this new home. Designed by its artist owner as one would imagine, its every appointment is in perfect taste which has not sacrificed convenience to beauty; it would as surely prove the housewife's joy as the artist's ideal home. First impressions, it is generally conceded, are of great value. Judge then of mine, when, admitted by the maid, I encountered in the hall, the dearest little maiden of three summers who gravely extended her tiny hand; in reply to my question announced that she was Miss Harlow and immediately, re-inforced by her brother, a trifle older, proceeded to entertain me. This is the same little Marjorie who, a few days ago walking up to her papa, broom in hand, asked, "Who made you, papa?" "God, my child," was the answer. "Well, I am made of dust," said the little one, "do you want to sweep me up?" Though I am sorely inclined to linger by the way and give you a glimpse of the wide, beautiful hall, with its Dutch door dividing in the middle, the staircase and gallery, all picture-hung; yet I hasten past these works of art, which tempt me to loiter, as I am sure your interest, like mine, will center in the heart of this home—the studio. Perhaps it is because my visits to artists have been chiefly in crowded city apartments, not without their own charms, but whose "north light" even, could not dispel the gloom of certain dusty corners, that I found this home studio so perfectly the place of my dreams. A large tower room, with four broad windows, it is light, spacious, airy and beautiful. Its most prominent feature is the fireplace in whose generous depths this bright, wintry day, blazed a huge log which gave to the room the cheeriness and charm only lent by such a fire. The comfortable couch conveniently near made one at once picture the lazy delight of those reclining in the twilight to watch the dancing flames. Another object which one notices is a magnificent piece of Gobelin tapestry, after Rubens' "Presentation of Shield to Achilles," which covers one of the octagonal sides of the room. The rich browns and dull blues make this a rare piece of color, and one sighs to think the wonderful art is practically lost. The room is finished to the apex of the tower, from which is suspended an antique brass lamp; the roof of the tower is stained in sage green, the walls, above the deep oak wainscoting, are in terra cotta, forming an effective and harmonious background for the choice pictures, and for the palms which the broad mantel supports, on which also stands the beautiful Borghese gladiator. The furnishings of the room show evidence of Mr. Harlow's extensive travels—the Leyden chair, whose high, straight back and substantial mahogany frame suggests the portly form of the Dutch burgomaster who often filled it; the Spanish leather which upholsters the richly carved oak chairs; Venetian mirrors and Eastern rugs. A beautiful colonial desk, the artist's work table, easels and portfolios galore complete the charming tout ensemble, while like the perfume to a flower, the pictures which line the walls give to the room its soul—the artist's re-mark. Mr. Harlow's catholic spirit is shown in the fact that many works of brother artists adorn his home. Among those in the studio hangs one of William Hunt's poetic landscapes and a vigorous De Haven. But it is in Mr. Harlow's work that one is especially interested, and in the rich fruits of his busy days that one revels. As all the world knows, the charm of his creations, the exquisite delicacy which characterizes both his etching and water-colors, it would be, perhaps, presumptuous for me to voice my admiration of his work, but to name it is to praise. His Boston admirers will easily fancy the feast one finds in this atelier. Among his newer pictures, not yet seen in the galleries, is an etching of some "Birches of Ilesboro," a charming bit which contains the poetry of a summer day, showing in the background the waters of the bay; and in the foreground, the graceful outlines of the beautiful birches. A water-color sketch is also interesting from being the first made by the artist in his new home. The subject, an old man and woman gathering nuts, Mr. Harlow found just within his window. This worthy couple, one mild November day, wandered up from the poor farm to the chestnut grove; and, doubtless, little dreamed of their distinction. It will not do to leave the studio without a glance from the windows, any of which commands a glorious view. From the east one catches the blue outline of Milton hills; from the west, the nearer elevations of Waltham and Weston; and on the distant horizon, Monadnock and Wachusett. Does it not give the finishing touch of perfection to an artist's studio that he may there, at any moment of the day, receive his inspiration from an ever-changing and ever-beautiful view? One might write indefinitely of Mr. Harlow's work except that, at last, words fail. Should you, like myself, one day wander up to Ravenscroft, I am sure you, too, will regret to say farewell to so much beauty and to the charming host and hostess who make such a delightful addition to the society of Newton.

## Kissing Mother.

How many young ladies of to-day would laugh at the absurd idea, as they express it, of kissing mother; but you cannot, dear girls, imagine how it will brighten her dear face. Besides, you owe her a kiss or two, says a writer in the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. Away back, when you were a little girl, she kissed you when no one else was tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swollen face. You were not as attractive then as you are now. And through those years of childish sunshine and shadows she was always ready to cure by the magic of a mother's kiss the little, dirty, chubby hands whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with the rough world. And then the midnight kisses with which she rouged so many bad dreams, as she leaned above your restless pillow, have all been an interest these long, long years. Of course, she is not so pretty and kissable as you are, but if you had done your share of work these last 10 years, the contrast would not be so marked. Her face has more wrinkles than yours, and yet if you were sick, that face would appear far more beautiful than an angel's, as it hovered over you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of those wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelots of sunshine, chasing each other over the dear face.

## BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

## THE ATLANTIC.

Mrs. Deland's serial, "Sidney," is a great attraction in the February Atlantic. This number gives us the fourth, fifth, and sixth chapters. The story steadily develops in interest and the strong scene with which this installment closes is in the author's best manner. Dr. Holmes contributes the third of his papers, "Over The Teacups," and describes the people at his tea-table, and tells the curious dream which Number Five relates to her companions. The Behring Sea Question is discussed by Charles B. Elliott; and Mr. K. Kaneko, the head of the Japanese commission which has been visiting various countries to compare their legislative assemblies, has a paper on "An Outline of the Japanese Constitution." The article which will arouse the most discussion is by Gen. Francis Walker, about Mr. Bellamy and the new Nationalist Party. There are four articles devoted to recent books on political and historical subjects. One of these, Mr. John T. Morse's review of Davis's "Recollections of Mississippi," under the apt title of "One of the Unreconstructed," is sure to excite a laugh. "Between Two Worlds" is an unsigned article on the Moselle and its associations, but an acute guess would hit upon Harriet Waters Preston as its author. A review of Mr. Lowell on Izaak Walton, a notice of Browning, and poems by Mr. Woodberry and others, close the magazine as befits the high standard which it sets itself. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

## NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bradley, E. T. Life of the Lady Arabella Stuart; containing a Biog. Memoir, and a Collection of her Letters, with Notes and Documents from Original Sources, relating to her History. 2 vols.	92,579
Crafts, W. F. Successful Men of Today, and What They Do. A Collection of Letters and Interviews from 500 Prominent Men.	54,548
Dean, B. A. Genealogy of the Family of Wm. Hyde and Eunice Stearns of Hubbardston, Mass.	97,217
Deane, M. B. Three Little Maids.	66,641
Fairfax, F. W. Truth and Beauty for Every Day; a Selection of Thoughts, edited and compiled by Mrs. A. N. Bullock, with Intro. by Rev. G. W. Shinn.	51,475
Haight, A. E. The Artistic Theatre; a Description of the Stage and Theatre of the Athenians and of the Dramatic Performances at Athens.	57,221
Hopley, C. C. Snakes; Curiosities and Wonders of Serpent Life.	104,287
Ibsen, H. The Pillars of Society, and Other Plays.	52,448
Japp, A. H. Days with Industrials; Adventures and Experiences among Curious Industries.	102,519
Koch, R. Rubezahl; Neue Sammlung der Schonsten Sagen und Marchen der dem Bergsteige im Riesengebirge.	44,90
Lang, A. Prime Prigio.	61,714
Lottie, W. Westminster Abbey. A Poem, formerly published in Hamerton's Portfolio.	Ref. 5,54
Login, L. Lady. Sir John Login and Dulce Singh; with an Introd. by G. B. Malleson.	97,212
Mivart, St. G. The Origin of Human Reason; being an Examination of Recent Hypotheses concerning it.	105,295
Molly, J. F. Royalty Restored; or London under Charles II.	72,289
Mounthouse, C. Earliest English Water-Color Painters.	57,232
Moulton, L. C. In the Garden of Dreams; Lyrics and Sonnets.	53,394
Oman, J. C. Indian Life, Religious and Social.	34,339
Owen, J. A., ed. Woodland, Moor and Stream; being the Notes of a Naturalist.	102,524
Notes taken in the most beautiful parts of Surrey and along the Kentish coast.	
Pollock, W. H., and others. Fencing, Boxing, Wrestling. (Badminton Library.)	103,492
Raymond, G. How they Kept the Faith; a Tale of the Huguenots of Languedoc.	65,690
Ringwall, J. L. Development of Transportation Systems in the United States from the Colonial Era to the Present Time.	107,123
Roosevelt, T. Ranch Life and the Hunting-Trail.	37,180
Stanley, H. M. Story of Emin's Rescue as told in Stanley's Letters; ed. by J. S. Keltie.	94,492
Tourgee, A. W. With Gauge and Swallow.	62,748
Tuttle, C. W. Capt. Francis Champlain; the Dutch Conquest of Acadie, and Other Historical Papers; ed. by A. H. Hoyt, with a Memoir of the Author by J. W. Dean.	37,171
Vincent, F. Around and about South America; Twenty Months of Quest and Query.	65,681
Yonge, C. M. The Cuning Woman's Grandson; a Tale of Cheddar a Hundred Years Ago.	91,598
— Life of H. R. H. the Prince Consort.	
— E. P. THURSTON, Librarian, Jan. 29, 1890.	

## THE PARTY OF MORAL IDEAS.

In the States in which the Republican party is dominant or has any chance of dominating, it is, on the whole, as compared with its antagonist party, made up of the best elements of society. This being the fact, how does it come about—can any one explain it on any known principle of human nature—that on the principal question on which the two parties stand in opposition or in contrast, the course of the Republican Party is the more offensive to the known and recognized sentiments of the best citizens? That it is so, is evident on comparing the course of the two parties, on the related but not identical questions of reduction of revenue and reduction of exorbitant imposts upon trade; 2, on pension robberies; 3, on civil service reform; 4, in the nomination of candidates—Leonard W. Bacon in the February Forum.

— Jones— "So McGinty's dead," Baker— "Yes. Did you hear what he left his wife?" Jones— "No, what did he leave her?" Baker— "A widow."— Exchange.

## NO OTHER.

As good. This is the statement of Professor Edwin Forrest will form an interesting part of the Jefferson autobiography in the Midwinter (February) Century. The first is by United States Commissioner Tidwell and the second by E. J. Glave, one of Stanley's former officers, of whom Stanley speaks in his book on the Congo. Among the poets of the forthcoming Midwinter (February) Century are Richard Henry Stoddard, James Whitcomb Riley, George Wm. Curtis considers several timely metropolitan topics, as well as intercollegiate athletics and "The Passing of Mother Ann." Wm. Dean Howells speaks of the form and binding of "the ideal book," and points to recent examples; and Charles Dudley Warner discusses the shyness of man in its relation to a possible social revolution.

THE FEBRUARY CENTURY.

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## FEBRUARY CENTURY.

## LAWYERS.

## WILLIAM F. BACON,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

24 Congress St., Room 9,

BOSTON.

50ff

## JOSEPH R. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR,

5 Tremont Street, Boston.

Residence, Lake Avenue, Newton Highlands.

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## CHAS. H. SPRAGUE,

ATTORNEY &amp; COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

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56 Bedford St., Boston.

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## JESSE C. IVY,

## COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

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38-ly

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Attorney &amp; Counsellor-at-Law,

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Residence, Newtonville, Mass.

## W. F. &amp; W. S. SLOCUM,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

Rooms 9 and 10 Herald Building, 297 Washington Street, Boston.

WILLIAM F. SLOCUM. WINFIELD S. SLOCUM.

Residences, Newtonville.

Winfield S. Slocum, City Solicitor of Newton.

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WATERTOWN, MASS. 6y1

Mrs. ABBIE C. THAYER,

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST,

## NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB.

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff is cordially invited to take part in the discussions on the subject, in a general and frank manner. All will be given full inquiries, criticisms and communications of every kind whether coming from Tariff Reformers, Free Traders, or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

"I said it, and I stand by it, that as a general rule the duties paid upon imports operate as a tax upon the consumer." HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

## A Modern Instance.

On August 28, 1888, there arrived in the harbor of New York the steamer La France from Havre. She had on board a large consignment of silk ribbon to be used as hat trimming. The importers, Samuels and White, presented their invoice (some \$20,000) at the Custom House and were ready to pay the duty of 20 per cent according to section 448 of the Tariff of 1883. But the Custom House Officers informed "Samuels and White" that according to section 388 of the Tariff of 1883 they must pay 50 per cent. Section 448 says that hat trimmings shall pay 20 per cent, and section 388 says that manufacturers of silk shall pay 50 per cent. Samuels and White had ready their check for \$4000 to pay the duty, but they were compelled to draw another check of \$6000 more. The ribbons had now cost \$30,000 and over, and Samuels and White in selling the goods took care to get the money back with a profit. In other words the people who bought the hat trimming paid Samuels and White their \$20,000 and 10 per cent profit; also paid they \$10,000 duty and 10 per cent profit. Having received then \$33,000 for their ribbons Samuels and White made claim against the government for the \$6000 duty which they had paid under protest. After some delay the United States Court decided that the customs officers were wrong in charging 50 per cent and that the \$6000 must be refunded. Samuels and White's account stands thus:

One Invoice Silk Ribbon	\$20,000
Duty on same	10,000
Total cost Ribbon	\$30,000
Sold Invoice Ribbon	33,000
Duty partly refunded	6000
Gain to S. and W.	9000

The Tariff Reformer does not vouch for all the figures given above, but he does know that by a recent decision of the Court the treasury of the United States is to refund—\$6,000,000—to John Wanamaker and other importers because the Custom House officials have charged them 50 per cent instead of 20 per cent, on hat trimmings. At one time indeed the importers in Philadelphia were paying but 20 per cent while in New York 50 per cent was paid. If a tariff were a tax in no other way, it must always be a tax on patience and common sense.

## Words, Idle Words!

Revise, reform, reduce! Revise; re, back or again, and viso, I look. Yes, yes, let us look back over the tariff together and mark the errors and blunders. Reform; re, again, and form, I form. Certainly, let us form again the parts that are defective. Reduce; re, back or again, and duo, I lead. What—lead back to the days of Clay or Hamilton! Lead these 100 per cents and 90 per cents back again to the 5 per cents and 10 per cents from which they started! Impossible! Tariff Revision is a pastime and Tariff Reform a joy; but Tariff Reduction; that will never do!

## "PROTECTIONIST."

**Paying Dear for the Whistle.**  
A little statistics like a little government is a dangerous thing, but the following figures concerning the silk industry may open the eyes of some who think Protection pays. The facts are from the Census of 1880, the Massachusetts Census of 1885, and the Treasury reports of 1888. It is estimated that from 1880 to 1887 the silk industry in this country increased 20 per cent; but were it 5 per cent or 50 per cent our inferences would not vary much.

In 1887 then we imported \$31,000,000 of silk goods on which we paid a duty of \$15,500,000. In the same year we produced and consumed at home \$40,000,000 worth of goods. We could undoubtedly, if silk were free, have purchased these abroad for 25 per cent less, at a saving of \$10,000,000.

We paid then in 1887 for our silk goods about \$25,500,000 more than we should have paid had silk been on the free list. Now, what good did it do? The protectionist says it gave 35,000 operatives \$11,000,000 in wages, and also paid the interest on \$24,000,000 of capital. Let us see. Six per cent on \$24,000,000 is \$1,440,000; and if we add \$11,000,000 for wages the total will be \$12,440,000. To pay this we are taxed \$25,500,000! Would not it be a cheaper bargain to pay the laborers their \$11,000,000 outright yearly and the capitalists their \$1,440,000 also, with the understanding that we might buy our silk where we would. True, the silk industry in America might decline, but capital is assured of its profit, the laborers get their wages; and moreover both capital and labor are free to earn an extra profit and an extra wage in another employment. Besides this we have the silk and a few odd millions of dollars to spare.

To speak truth, Mr. Secretary, these figures show such a terrible cost for maintaining an industry that I have gone over them several times and have finally presented the argument in its very mildest form. It will give me pleasure to learn of you if I am wrong, but it certainly seems that we are paying outrageously dear for this whistle!

## "FREE TRADE."

## REGULATING IMPORTATIONS.

THE POINTS URGED BY THE HOME MARKET CLUB ON CONGRESS.

A memorandum of some points of difference between House Bill H. R. 4, and a bill prepared by the Legislature Committee of the Home Market Club, "to regulate the importation of foreign merchandise, and to secure uniformity in the classification and valuation thereof, and for other purposes," with reasons briefly indicated in favor of the last-named measure.

## 1. Duties upon Coverings.

We believe that the provisions suggested in the Home Market Club bill, which impose a duty upon every kind of covering, with the exception of those outer coverings which may be used solely to protect merchandise from injury during transportation, and from necessary

handling therein, accord with commercial usage and with the desire of conservative business men of every class. We hold that it is in accordance with equity to collect duty upon merchandise only, and not upon extraneous appendages which have no integral relationship to the merchandise itself. Moreover, it is the opinion of customs experts of good judgment in various branches of the service, that in the administration of the Tariff there would be no difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the Home Market Club bill; also that there is a fundamental distinction between coverings which merely protect the goods thereby enclosed, and those coverings which are an essential part of the merchandise, and therefore necessary for placing the same in merchantable condition, fit for sale.

## 2. The Right of Trial by Jury.

We are opposed to any legislation which would restrict those rights of an importer or merchant which, as a citizen simply, would remain intact. Anything in the nature of class legislation is not in union with American institutions, and the right to a trial by jury is one which if enjoyed by any citizen should be given to all. We are the more strenuously opposed to such restriction in this case, because we believe it is unnecessary for the attainment of the purpose in view—an equitable, a uniform and just collection of customs duties, and the prevention of fraudulent undervaluation. We fail to perceive where the denial of this cherished right as proposed in H. R. 4 will have any effect in the detection or prevention of fraudulent practices. It should be borne in mind that the stringent provisions in other sections of both these bills will render such practices hard of successful accomplishment. Such provisions make it both safe and advisable to relax the severity of the law at points whereat the probability of fraud is extremely remote.

There has been some talk of erecting a statue to "the Indian Apostle," as he was named in 1860 by Thomas Thorowgood at Roxbury, in Massachusetts, where he long labored, and where he died in 1860 in his eighty-fifth year, but nothing has been settled, and Mr. Rogers has made the statue on speculation.

There is no authentic portrait of the preacher, whom the sculptor has represented as a man of about fifty, with a strong face, covered below with a moustache and a beard, and framed above with hair falling but little below the ears, but I think that the so-called Whiting portrait, with its moustache and goatee, and its hair falling about the rather fat, contemplative face to the broad linen collar, is, though it has no authority, rather more in keeping with the Puritan type.

The figure of the preacher is excellent, barring a slight stiffness in the pose and a lack of fluency in the modelling, which is extremely careful, and stands nine and a half feet in height facing the spectator. The "Apostle" looks slightly up and little to the right, has his right arm uplifted, with the index finger pointed skyward, and holds in the left hand, at the level of his waist, an open Bible. The right leg is slightly advanced.

On his head this preacher to the Indians in their own tongue wears a skull cap, and his long cloak, open in front, showing the Bible case fastened by a belt at the waist to the right, flows back in picturesque fashion, the wide sleeves hanging down from the arms. A broad collar, partly buttoned ribkin, knee breeches and heavily ribbed worsted stockings complete the costume.

The figure of the young Indian woman who leans to the left on the "padding stone" rock on which the preacher stands and looks up at him with a face capably expressing the emotions of the dawn of belief is the most satisfactory of the three. She leans both arms on the rock, and her costume is handled to good effect.

There is an admirable solidity and feeling of strength about the figure of the middle aged Indian chief seated and looking to the right, his head with its lines receding, like that of the woman just above, where the ankles of Eliot will be. He is seated on his cloak of skin and the upper part of his body is bare. He leans his right arm on the cloak and in his left he holds his bow and some arrows.

One of the chief's feet is placed a little higher than the other on a step like formation of the rock, whose formality Mr. Rogers intends to do away with. The Indian's face is strongly characterized and very expressive of the doubter. This figure if tanding would measure nine feet, while that of the woman is eight.

Mr. Rogers' work is well conceived, interesting and impressive. It and the equestrian statue of General Reynolds in front of the public buildings in Philadelphia are the two most important things in this branch of the service. He has helped the development of English commerce with other countries.

The accumulation of goods in the bonded warehouses of London has doubtless had no inconsiderable share in building up that foreign commerce of Great Britain which is the pride of her statesmen and the support of her merchants. We can see no good reason why New York and other large ports of entry in the United States should not have a similar advantage.

We are assured that no obstacle exists to such extension of time in administering the law.

At this juncture, when special efforts are being directed toward that extension of our export trade which men of all parties favor, we would strongly urge the desirability of making the change suggested, as an effectual method of furthering the end in view.

5. Privilege of importers' presence with counsel during re-appraisal hearings.

It is so reasonable to permit the presence of a merchant and his counsel during a hearing on re-appraisal hearings, that we are at a loss to conceive any valid objection to such a fair proposition. If the Government cannot sustain its case in open daylight, and after careful scrutiny, no fair-minded man, whether merchant or official, should desire to be sustained. Harsh or summary proceedings are out of harmony with our laws, and should certainly be avoided where no compensating advantage exists, as in this instance.

6. Time allowed importers for making application for re-appraisal.

Twenty-four hours is surely too short a time, and it does not seem to us that any interest of the Government will suffer if ten days, as proposed in the Home Market Club bill, be allowed.

Other points of difference to be noted.

The Home Market Club bill (sec. 26) extends the provision upon custom house bonds, enabling one member or partner to sign all such bonds for his firm. This provision would be a great convenience to importers, and would not endanger the rights of the Government.

The Home Market Club bill (sec. 31) is of similar character, and deals with the number of packages to be examined in each importation; the effect of this section being to facilitate the transaction of business, without imperilling the rights of the Government.

The provision for repayment of excess of duties (sec. 21, Home Market Club bill) we consider preferable to the provision in H. R. 4, sec. 23. This view will, we believe, be sustained by any well-informed official whose duties make

him practically acquainted with the working of the law.

In suggesting these several modifications of the proposed law, the legislative committee of the Home Market Club has endeavored, at every point, to consult the convenience of merchants in their dealings with the Government, and at the same time to guard the just rights and privileges of the Government and its officers. We feel that such concessions as we suggest are in the interest of fair dealings and efficient administration, and will subserve that good feeling and harmonious relationship which should subsist in all business transactions, whether between man and man, or between the citizen and the Government's officials.

## ELIOT PREACHING TO INDIANS.

JOHN ROGERS' STATUE OF THE "APOSTLE" WITH TWO INDIAN FIGURES AT THE BASE.

At his studio in West Twelfth street, New York, John Rogers, the sculptor, exhibited yesterday to the artists and the press in the clay, says the New York Herald, his colossal statue of the Rev. John Eliot preaching to the Indians, and the base on which it is to stand, with its two figures of Indians—a standing, listening and impressed woman, and a thinking, questioning, seated man.

There has been some talk of erecting a statue to "the Indian Apostle," as he was named in 1860 by Thomas Thorowgood at Roxbury, in Massachusetts, where he long labored, and where he died in 1860 in his eighty-fifth year, but nothing has been settled, and Mr. Rogers has made the statue on speculation.

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Mrs. Clara E. Choute, President of the Choate Metaphysical College, will give a series of talks on Christian Science, Miss Heater, in the college building, No. 3 Phillips Street, Second door from Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass. All are invited to attend. Admission free. Dates and Times of Meetings.

Thursday, Dec. 12, 7.45 P. M.—Subject, "The mental potency of mind, or thirteen years with the use of the mind."

Thursday, Dec. 19, 3.00 P. M.—Subject, "The uses and possibilities of prayer."

These lectures will be indefinitely continued.

Mrs. Choute heals the sick daily.

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WE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

## WORTHY OF COMMENDATION.

Congressman Candler's course in regard to the McKinley Administrative Customs bill has earned him a good deal of commendation, and he showed a patriotic regard for the interests of New England. He had the majority of the Ways and Means Committee against him, but he made such a splendid fight, and was so heartily supported by the Democratic Congressmen, that he succeeded in incorporating in the bill three of the more prominent suggestions made by the Home Market Club. One suggestion authorizes importers to appear by counsel before the appraiser; another changes the indefinite "reasonable profit" to the specific "5 per cent profit" and the third extends the appraisers appeal period ten days, although this was afterwards reconsidered.

It is considered very strange that Chairman McKinley should have refused to listen to any of the Home Market Club's suggestions, as they were made by practical men, who presumably know much more of the subject than Mr. McKinley, and had nothing to do with free trade or protection, but an Ohio or Pennsylvania man generally known so much on every subject, or thinks he does, that it is impossible for him to receive any further information from any source.

Congressman Candler has shown in this instance the full courage of his convictions, and he has only to proceed in this courageous course to secure the approval of his constituents. The charge has been made against him, that although a man of liberal convictions, he yet disregarded them and followed the narrow partisan course. This charge may be unjust, it has certainly proved so in this case, and the people are watching him with great interest to see if he will go forward in the same way. We need Congressmen to look after the interests of New England, and not tamely follow the dictation of Ohio or Pennsylvania, and if Mr. Candler shall prove to be such a man, he need have no fears about his reelection. It is an opportunity that comes to a man but once in a lifetime.

In another column we give the suggestions made by the Home Market Club, to show how reasonable they were, and they were endorsed by men who are politically as far apart as Mr. Jerome Jones and Mr. J. R. Leeson, so that no suspicion of partisanship could attach itself to them, and certainly men of that stamp would not ask anything improper from the government, although the New York Tribune insinuates that the men who make these suggestions are merchants "who make a living by evading duties" and practicing frauds on the government. This is an outrageous insinuation, of course, but a subsidized organ could hardly be expected to tell the truth

## POSTOFFICE TROUBLES.

Mr. C. Bowditch Coffin, chairman of the Republican ward and city committee, has been in Washington this week, to see about the re-nomination of Postmaster Turner at Newtonville. Congressman Candler wished to learn the sentiment of the people there, and Mr. Coffin presented the case in such a way that it begins to look as though the real wishes of the people would be followed. It is announced now that the appointment will be left to a caucus of the Newtonville Republicans, conducted on the Australian ballot system, and time enough allowed to give every one who desires a chance to vote. Those who endorse the principle of rewarding efficiency and faithfulness in office will have a chance to vote for Mr. Turner, and those who think that post offices should be considered only as party spoils will have an opportunity to vote as they believe. The call for the caucus is issued, and it will be held next Monday. It will be one of the most interesting contests this wide awake ward of Newton has ever had. Postmaster Turner's friends believe that the record of the former caucus will be repeated, but if so, a good deal of work will have to be done.

What added to the difficulties of the situation at Washington was the appearance of so many names on all of the petitions. Congressman Candler could not understand the strength of the feeling for Mr. Turner, when some of the prominent names on his petition also appeared on another. The signers, however, thinking that there was no possible chance for Mr. Turner, afterwards signed another paper, as their choice after him.

It is said that Congressman Candler's

recommendation will settle the matter and he has promised to endorse the nominee of the caucus. The decision is usually left to the Congressman of the district, unless the President has some special friend he wishes to put in; but when a caucus decides unmistakably to the choice of the people, it is not believed that he will interfere. Mr. Candler has been subjected to all sorts of pressure in this matter, and the letters he has received for and against the three candidates would make an interesting article if they could be secured for publication. Some members of the administration are very much interested in the appointment, but Mr. Candler believes that the wishes of the people should decide the matter.

They are having a breeze over the Framingham post office appointment, also, Congressman Candler having recommended E. Phinney, an old soldier with an excellent record, while a local political worker named Dessau, of some prominence in the politics of the Ninth District, wants the place and has gone to Washington to see about it. He wants to be paid for his work, and is evidently one of those men who are Republicans for revenue only. Mr. Phinney certainly should have the preference, as he has the endorsement of the business men of Framingham, though Mr. Dessau pleads that he has the endorsement of many politicians all over the state, and he expects this to pull him through. The question is, however, whether the post offices are to be used to pay the debts of politicians, or appointments are to be made to please the people who patronize the office.

Mr. JOHNATHAN STONE of Revere appeared at the legislative committee hearing, on the bill ordering flags to be placed over every school house in the state, and said the legislation was entirely unnecessary and would not inspire patriotism. The present flag craze is simply political humbug. The annual expense of renewing and caring for the flags would also be very great, and reason enough against any such legislation. Others appeared in favor of the bill and said that the expense would not be over \$40,000, as the flags would not cost more than ten dollars each. But the flag poles would cost something, the estimate of our public property committee being that they would cost \$200 for each school house. On that basis the cost to the state would be \$800,000, plus the \$40,000 for flags, which would have to be renewed every year. People growled last year at the increase in state taxes, and this addition would be felt by the tax-payers. For the last hundred years the United States has not lacked patriots, without school house flags, and the question arises whether all this expense is necessary or wise. The average child does not exactly love his school house, and the flag might come in for some of the same feeling. Besides anything that is made too common is held in cheap esteem, and the flag is too sacred to be held lightly.

The death of Miss Prudence Crandall Philleo at Elk Falls, Kan., recalls the time when New England even surpassed recent outrages in the South. A little over fifty years ago, she had a school in Canterbury, Conn., and was threatened with a boycott because she admitted a negro girl as a pupil. She then let all her white pupils go and opened a school for colored girls, but the local physician would not visit the school to attend the sick, the church trustees forbade her bringing her pupils to the meeting house, she was twice arrested and placed in jail, and each time convicted, under a special act of the legislature aimed at her school, and finally the good people of Canterbury set fire to her house and succeeded in breaking up the school. The sons and grandsons of these people, and they only represented the general sentiment of New England in their day, should surely have some patience with the people of the South, for their inhuman treatment of the colored people. Give them a few years and doubtless they will feel as deeply ashamed of their present conduct as New England people do now of the treatment of Prudence Crandall.

MAYOR BURR's recommendation in regard to the salaries of policemen is received with much favor, and it would probably result in a great benefit to the city. By the present regulations, an officer receives \$750 the first year, \$825 the second, \$900 the third and \$1,000 thereafter. Every new officer has to expend some \$100 for the equipment he is obliged to purchase, so that his income for the first year is only \$650. Mayor Burr recommends that a new man be paid \$900 the first year, and \$1,000 thereafter, for the reason that it is hard work to induce good men now to serve on the force, on account of the small salary the first three years. There are a number of additional officers to be appointed this year, and it is desirable to secure the best available talent, and the increase in salary would have an effect in tempting away from their private business, men who could not be secured under the present arrangement. It is probable that the desired change will be made, possibly at the next meeting of the city council.

The political squabble in Congress has thrown some of the organs of both parties into hysterics, and it certainly is curious to see Speaker Reed quote Gov. Hill of New York, as authority for his ruling, while the Democratic Congressmen quote against him both President Garfield and Speaker Blaine, and even Mr. Reed himself, when he was merely a Congressman. The weight of argument seems to be against Speaker Reed, as Gov. Hill's name is hardly great enough to overbalance those of Garfield and Blaine and their very

emphatic condemnation of a proposition to follow the rulings now made by Speaker Reed. The whole affair illustrates the evil of allowing Congress to decide upon contested election cases, which arouse all the petty partisanship of the members. With the state of feeling that has been aroused, no one could expect to have any contest decided on its merits.

The legislative committee on public service heard on Thursday Judge John C. Kennedy of the Newton police court for an increase of salary. Mayor Burr, City Solicitor Slocum and Representative Gilman spoke in support of the petition. The points were that the salary of \$1200 is not enough, in view of the increased business and the compensation of similar offices. The hearing was not advertised in the Newton papers, although copy for an advertisement was received early this week, which was probably intended for last week's paper. The salary of the office is not large, but there never has been any lack of candidates willing to accept it for that reason.

THE Springfield Republican figures up the total of the big schemes now before Congress, and finds that they amount to one hundred and fifty-four millions a year. The items are for dependent pensions, \$100,000,000; for navy, \$20,000,000; for coast defences, \$20,000,000; for education, \$10,000,000; for ship subsidies, \$4,000,000. Even then half of the schemes to dispose of the public funds are not included. General Gilman seems to be in command at Washington, but fortunately not one-half of these extravagant schemes will pass. The thought of the effect on the next election will bring about a return to so-briety.

The passage of the direct tax bill by the National Senate, refunding to different states some twenty millions of dollars, is one of those measures only made possible by the presence of a treasury surplus, and the prevailing desire to get rid of it without looking too closely after the means. None of the money will ever get back to the individuals who paid it, and as Senator Edmunds said a year ago, its effect will be unfortunate on all the States who receive it, and the bill itself is not based upon principles of justice. There is unfortunately little doubt that it will pass the house and be signed by the President.

The state senate has voted down the civil service resolution in regard to the navy yard, and evidently favor Congressman Lodge's method of filling appointments.

Now it is Insurance Commissioner Merrill who wants an increase of salary, and the epidemic appears to have affected more or less all the state officials.

## Newton Boat Club Wins.

An exciting game in the Inter-Club Bowling League tournament was played between teams representing the Newton Boat Club and Boston Athletic Association at the club-house of the Newton Boat Club, Riverside, Tuesday evening. It was the closest game that has been played thus far in the series, the Newton Boat Club winning by 10 points. Appended is the score:

NEWTON BOAT CLUB.

Loring..... 156 163 173 185 - 680

Pearce..... 157 164 174 187 - 693

Cote..... 174 182 192 187 - 755

Dwight..... 171 179 153 168 - 671

Total..... 2857

BOSTON ATHLETIC CLUB.

Lodge..... 157 163 174 186 - 759

Walley..... 157 164 178 182 - 628

Goodnow..... 152 166 173 184 - 765

Wood..... 182 177 175 108 - 695

Total..... 2847

The next game at Riverside will be played Feb. 8, between Casino Club and Newton Boat Club.

## WEDNESDAY'S GAME.

At the Norfolk House Casino, Wednesday evening, the Casino Club bowling team defeated the Newton Club bowling team by a score of 2588 to 2250. Quite a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present from Newton. Following is the score:

NEW YORK HOUSE CASINO CLUB.

Smith..... 178 152 183 165 - 678

Gillette..... 160 171 199 162 - 692

Johnson..... 152 134 176 127 - 589

Jones..... 154 141 166 173 - 629

Total..... 2588

NEWTON CLUB.

Follett..... 164 155 136 146 - 601

Hunt..... 127 180 162 147 - 616

Brown..... 112 139 149 42 - 533

Dennison..... 135 115 139 111 - 599

Total..... 2250

Newtonville National Bank Claim.

Ex-Governor Gaston and the Hon.

William Marcy were before the House committee on claims on Saturday at Washington to argue the old case of the Newtonville National Bank.

The claim is for interest amounting to \$249,000, and the gentlemen hope that by beginning early they may succeed during this Congress in getting a bill through.

The measure has been passed three times in the House, but has always failed in the Senate by not being carried. There will be no formal hearing before the Senate committee, as Senator Springer has assured the gentlemen that he thoroughly understands the case and will give them a good deal of work to do.

The Fairs of 1876 and 1892.

The opportunity which is offered by the occurrence of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America, is one which the nation ought to seize for giving a strong forward impulse to the sentiment of American nationality.

Men have said, and not foolishly, that the war of secession could never have occurred at all, had it been postponed until after 1876.

It is certain that the centennial exhibition was a mighty force

making, not for centralization, but for national unity.

The acquaintance which was formed at Philadelphia, in that year, between widely-sundered sections and classes, has had a prodigious influence up in the subsequent life of the country.

Yet the celebration of 1876 was, but a trivial thing, in this respect, to what the celebration of 1892 may be made, if properly inaugurated and carried on.

with the prestige and the resources of the now most powerful nation upon earth. The Philadelphia enterprise was in its inception almost wholly of local interest. During the first ninety-eight days, the number of admissions was 3,769,526; during the remaining sixty-one days, the number was 6,140,616. A large portion of our people did not find out that the exhibition was well nigh its close, that they greatly cared to go. An even larger portion did not find this out at all, until it was too late. But to-day the minds of our people are prepared to take all that may be offered; and the celebration of 1892 will begin where that of 1876 left off; or rather, it will begin with a prestige and a force derived, not merely from the ultimate success of the Philadelphia exhibition, but from the fame which that success has acquired through the revolving years.—Gen. Francis A. Walker in the February Forum.

## How to Breathe.

The following heretofore unheard of information is regard to breath and breathing was made public in Kentucky recently by a school boy of 12 years, who wrote an essay on the subject, says Medical Classics: We breathe with our lungs, our lights, our kidneys and our livers. If it wasn't for our breath, we would die when we slept. Our breath keeps the life a going through the nose when we are asleep. Boys who stay in a room all day should not breathe. They should wait until they get out in the fresh air. Boys in a room make bad air called carbonic acid. Carbonic acid is as poison as mad dogs. A lot of soldiers were once in a black hole in Calcutta, and Carbonic acid got in there and killed them. Girls sometimes ruin the breath with corsets that squeeze the diagram. A big diagram is the best for the right kind of breathing."

The New York Tribune's literary editor says that the readers of Prof. Horford's tract about Norumbega entertain "a haunting suggestion that it may be only a venerable Puritan cow-pasture," but "nevertheless, the professor has resolved to erect on this site a tower to the memory of the Norsemen." Has resolved? Why he has actually done it, and thus given a picturesque feature to a rather dull landscape.

Studies in repartee: Heavyside (author of "Epinomiondas and other unread epics")—"By the by, how much do you weigh, Binks?" Little Binks—"Fourteen stone!" Heavyside—"Dear me! you don't look very big, to weigh all that!" Little Binks—"Epinomiondas" doesn't look very big—but it's precious heavy!"—Punch.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has given me great relief in bronchitis. Within a month I have sent some of this preparation to a friend suffering from a similar complaint, and he has done so much good that he writes for more."—Charles F. Dumterville, Plymouth England.

HEALD—HOLMES—At Newton, Jan. 25, by Rev. Henry J. Patrick, John Hesketh Head and Annie Holmes.

HAMMOND—HARRIMAN—At Newton, Jan. 27, by Rev. W. A. Webb, Henry Hammond of Boston and Ella Harriman of Newton.

PIERCE—KELLY—At West Newton, Jan. 27, by Rev. L. J. O'Toole, Miles Pierce of Waltham and Norah Kelly.

DIED.

SUSMANN—At Newton Centre, Jan. 28, of diphtheria, Iris A. Susmann, 4 years, 6 months, 3 days.

LILLY—In Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30, Alonso Lilly of Newton, aged 89 years.

WARE—Boston, Jan. 29, Preston Ware, 100, aged 99 years.

WILKINSON—At Newton, Jan. 22, Catherine Wilkinson, 58 years.

SCOTT—At Waltham, Jan. 22, Robert A. Scott, 81 years, 6 months.

O'NEIL—At Newton, Jan. 22, James O'Neil, 9 years, 22 days.

MALLORY—At Newton Centre, Jan. 24, Mrs. Sarah Ann Mallory, 69 years, 6 months.

STANFORD—At Newton, Jan. 27, Mary Stanford, 68 years.

MARRIED.

LORD—SMITH—At Newton, Jan. 19, by Rev. Geo. S. Butters, S. E. Lord and Edna M. Smith, both of Brockton.

DYSON—TIGER—At Needham, Dec. 31, by Rev. N. S. Allen, Adam Dyson of Newton and Julia Spicer of Needham.

HEALD—HOLMES—At West Newton, Jan. 25, by Rev. Henry J. Patrick, John Hesketh Head and Annie Holmes.

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At the Popular HAIR DRESSING ROOM



## THE TRYST.

Out of the darks and seas of space,  
Where winds and suns still swim,  
I came to meet the ancient sun,  
O'er all my bond with him.  
Wrapped in the glimmer of my scarf,  
My wits of silver bude and lace,  
Weven of stars and winds I pressed,  
And felt his glow on my face.  
When, lo, along my burning way  
A shiner, like a sphere, a star  
Orb, in another sphere, a star  
That into being he had tost,  
A ball of swirling fire, fierce waves  
Or molten jewels leaping fast,  
And shattering crests of flame and jets  
Of kindling spume, I saw and passed.  
Eons and ages, and I saw  
On my parabolæ I wept,  
With a hopped, pale, silent film,  
The film roll'd and, dreaming, slept.  
And yet new ages, and I saw  
In green of vast forest shade  
That sphere enfolded, and in seas  
Where nameless monsters plunged and played.  
Once more from darks and deeps of space  
To meet my mighty love I sprung:  
Lo, the blue sky, the freedom bound;  
Mossy the earth, the planet swang.  
And there were temples on the heights,  
And homes beneath the fruited trees,  
And never had I seen before  
Beings so beautiful these.  
They blushed, they smiled, they laughed, they  
loved;  
Pain would I partake, I seek  
What scents there sang. But when what tears  
The wept,  
There were graves, alas!  
Roots of that wheel of fire-mist; now  
A little less than gods, we sought  
In vain the secret of the stars,  
The mystery of their own thought.  
Away, away! Tremendous whiles  
Shall lapse; but one day, seemed and charred,  
I find this soft and gleaming world  
A shrunken ball, a lifeless shard.  
And when at last I come, I come,  
The elemental force within me  
O'erbrim, of heat, of motion, life,  
In that place Nothingness shall yawn.  
Away! My master and my lord,  
Still drawn by thy almighty will,  
Though worlds be born in purple depths,  
Though worlds shall fail, I seek this still.  
What shudder sways me, ah, what chill  
Shakes all my splendor as I flee?  
Can loss like that be ours? Oh, love,  
Can that fate fall on such as we?  
—Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's Magazine for February.

## A TWELFTH-NIGHT QUEEN.

BY AGNES CARR SAGE.

(From Harper's Young People.)

It was the recreation hour at Madame Lamont's school, and a quartet of maidens, still in their early or middle teens, was gathered in one of the small recitation-rooms, discussing their noon-day luncheon and the anticipated joys of the approaching Christmas holidays at the same time.

"A dozen of us boys and girls are going up to the Ridge House to spend New Year," exclaimed one golden-haired lassie. "Aunt Ann is to chaperon us, and we expect to have a perfectly gorgeous time, with sleighing, skating, tobogganing, and all sorts of winter sports."

"Why, that will be really splendid, Ruby," said Beatrice Allis. "But you must be sure and return before the sixth of January; for you know, that is Twelfth-night, when I am to have my party, and it would not be complete without our 'jewel'."

"Twelfth-night! What is that you call Twelfth-night?" asked Fanchette Chapelie, a gay little French damsel who had lately come to the school, and whose pretty, lady-like ways and quaint foreign manner had at once won her many friends among the girls.

"Epiphany, of course," exclaimed Helen Gugheim.

"Epiphany! Ah, yes; now I do comprehend. *La Fête de Rois* we call it in France; and in my Normandy we too have much making merry and a cake—oh, so big!" and she extended her arms until the sandwich in her hand almost brushed Ruby's nose.

"Yes; that is the idea," laughed Beatrice. "And in one side of the cake will be hidden a bean and in the other a dried pea. Whoever gets these will be crowned the King and Queen of the feast, and will determine the dances and lead the games until midnight."

"What fun! And Bee, are you to have Melton's man to play?" asked Ruby.

"Better yet. Papa has promised me Stringham's band, and we are to end up with a little german."

"Oh, you dear delightful creature! How perfectly lovely!" cried Helen. "But if you follow old customs closely, you ought also to have a bag of 'charades,' and give us each some pretty or funny part to assume."

"Just what we intend doing," cried Bee, as she passed around a paper of chocolate *éclairs*. "Help yourselves, girls. And now I am trying to think of some one who will draw and paint the cards for me. If poor Elsie Dutton were but here she would be the very one, for she was always so clever with her pencil!" and a shade crept over Bee's bright face, while Ruby and Helen also echoed her sigh.

"Ah, yes; poor Elsie!"

"It may be you think I ask very many questions," said Fanchette; "but who is this Elsie that her name makes you all look so *triste*? Is it that she is dead?"

"Oh, I hope not!" cried Ruby, while Beatrice added:

"We do not know; but two years ago she was the brightest, gayest girl in the whole school, and Madame's favorite pupil. No one could help loving Elsie, for she was as generous as the day was long, and the prettiest and richest and cleverest of us all."

"But proud—dreadfully proud," put in Helen.

"Well, perhaps; but in a nice sort of a way, nothing vulgar or snobbish, and she had plenty to be proud of. She and I were dearest friends, until suddenly Mr. Dutton failed in business, and died one month later, leaving his family almost penniless."

"But surely that would not make your love to change?" exclaimed Fanchette, a little reproachfully.

"Indeed no. But it all happened one summer when we were in Europe, and on our return the Duttons' house was closed. All had been given up to the creditors, and Elsie, her mother and

brother had disappeared no one knew where. From that day to this I have never set eyes on her. It was all very strange and very sad."

"Cora Martin told me she met her in the street shortly after the crash," said Ruby; "but when Elsie seemed inclined to stop and speak, she turned away and hurried on; 'for,' she said, 'she did not care for poor acquaintances; they were always troublesome and asking favors.' Isn't that just like Cora?"

"Yes; so mean and shoddy. Now I would give half my Christmas gifts just to have a letter from the dear thing, and so, I am sure, would Madame Lamont; and there were real tears in Beatrice's gray eyes.

"*Paupr petite*. Take a bonbon," murmured Fanchette, sympathetically, presenting a small silver box; which funny sweet drop of consolation turned the tears to laughter, and, as all joined in, Bee was soon her bright, happy self again, and amid such merriment the girls began to write a list of comical and appropriate Twelfth-night characters, which little Miss Allis decided that she would order painted at the Woman's Exchange.

Nothing would have been more appropriate than a bevy of maidens, in stylish walking suits and sea-green jackets, tripped gayly up the three flights of narrow stairs, and took possession of the small shabby parlor, making Elsie feel that poverty would lose all its terrors. If she might still retain the friendship and sympathy of such girls as Bee, Ruby and Helen, while she was more than ready to receive into her heart and home lovable Fanchette, who fluttered and chattered like some gay foreign bird.

"You must eat this cake and drink

this water, before you speak one word," said Fanchette, and it was not until a little color returned to the pale cheeks that she asked, "You come from the Woman's Exchange, do you not?"

"The order for the character cards was left there, and they were to be done this morning. Five, however, I could not finish in time, so brought them myself to-night. I hope they are in season."

"Oh, yes; I think so. And they are painted so well—so very well. You are a true artist, Miss—Miss—"

"Dutton."

"Dutton—Elsie Dutton." The words were spoken with an effort, but the speaker certainly thought Fanchette had taken leave of her senses when she clapped her hands and went waltzing round the little room, crying:

"Oh, but this is wonderful! *Charmant!* What joy the girls will have!" Then, coming to an abrupt standstill, she asked, "Do you know whose house this is?"

"They told me at the Exchange that the cards were for a Miss Ellis."

"Elli—Allis. Ah, yes; I do see. They did make a small mistake. But wait."

"Then, mademoiselle, you had better avoid 'having the light fantastic' with Clarence Richman, whom I see gazing this way," laughed Harry.

"That is so," said Ruby. "None of us girls dance with him if we can help it. He is so clumsy, and has a great way for tearing dresses."

"But if he loves the fun, is it not a pity to deprive him of so great pleasure? How, too, can he learn better if he have no practice?"

"Then you would make a martyr of yourself for his improvement," sneered Helen. "Very well. Only remember that we have warned you."

"Yes; I will remember me of it. But, voilà! it is Mademoiselle Martin he has asked, after all."

"And Cora has declined," said Ruby. "She will never risk making herself appear ridiculous, and besides there comes the Twelfth-Night cake, which is to determine the King and Queen of ceremonies."

"I know not your ways," said Fanchette; "but in my country we have a good custom. One piece of the fine feast cake is always given to *le bon Dieu*."

"The good God!" exclaimed the girls, in astonishment.

"Yes; why not?"

"But how do you send it?" asked Harry, banteringly.

"Ah, now you ridicule me! Of such things it is not right to make sport. But no. To some poor person we do give the cake. To one more unfortunate than ourselves. Sometimes it is the only sweet they taste all the year round. Is not that what you call doing well?"

"Well-doing is the way to say it," corrected Ruby. "But no matter. It is a pretty, poetical idea, though, you see, Fan, there are no paupers here to-night."

"Yes; why not?"

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"No, I suppose not," replied Fanchette, glancing over the well-dressed company, and at that moment Clarence Richman came lumbering in, saying:

"Will you not try this York with me, Miss Chapelie?" in such an imploring tone that the kind-hearted little maid could not refuse, although she was perfectly conscious of the merry, malicious twinkl in the eyes of her schoolmates, and heard Harry Carew remark as she walked away, "What a queer little oddity that French girl is!"

Meanwhile the plum-cake was being passed around in an informal manner between and during the dances, and great was the fun and excitement as each lad and lassie examined his or her portion in quest of the royal bean and pea.

"Now I think we too must stop and try our fortune," said Fanchette, when she had stumbled through the lively dance for some minutes with the awkward youth.

"If you wish; but how well we go together! Just one more turn. One two—ah!" The last exclamation being called forth by catching his foot in the lace of his partner's pretty gauze gown, and tearing at just half a yard off the skirt. "Oh, mademoiselle, I am so sorry!" but it is just my luck!" said Fanchette, pitying his distress, although she was almost choked with hysterical laughter as she caught a glimpse of Helen and Ruby shaking with merriment. "I will run up to the dressing-room, and the maid will mend it for me in just one little moment."

"But—but—can't I do something? Let me get you some pins."

"No. A needle and thread are better. But a slice of the cake you may bring me if you will be so kind. I will eat it while Marie sews my robe, and so the sport I shall not retard. Au revoir, monsieur!" And with a gay little nod the girl sprang up the broad staircase to the spacious dressing-room above, where the first thing she did was to drop into an arm-chair, and laugh and laugh until the tears rolled down her cheeks. "Oh, but it was droll—so droll!" she ejaculated.

"This is no wonder the girls did smile when they regarded us. But, there, I must not loiter so long. Where is the maid?"

Sure enough, Manselle Marie was nowhere to be found, and Fanchette had helped herself to needle, thread and thimble, and begun to repair the torn lace herself, before that white-capped individual appeared, bearing a plate and glass, and stammering:

"Ten thousand pardons, mademoiselle!—ten thousand pardons! I knew not that any one required my services until in the hall I met Monsieur Richman carrying this refreshment for mademoiselle. I was called away to see a poor young woman. As the house was so upset, the waitress had taken her up to the sewing

room. She came to bring some painted cards for Miss Bee."

"The character cards, no doubt," said Fanchette.

"Oui; and oh, so sad she looked, it made my heart to ache! When the music struck up she turned so white I thought that she would faint, and when, all at once, she dropped into a chair, covering her face with her hands, I started to get a glass of water for the poor, unhappy one. Then it was I met Monsieur Richman, and he told me mademoiselle is waiting."

"And that girl may be fainting there all alone?"

"It is possible."

"Oh, Marie, we must go to her at once! There, my dress will do now;" and Fanchette, who was always impulsive, snatched up the plate and glass which stood near by, exclaiming: "See, here is mine close at hand! And who knows, it may be, after all, I can give the custom of the country to her daughter might return to beg that her daughter might return to study with her former class.

Then in the afternoon a bevy of maidens, in a lifeless moment the little lady, in her brilliant gown costume, stood face to face with a tall, slender girl of about her own age, who was clad in the plainest attire, and who, hastily wiping away a tear, now seemed proudly ashamed of her sudden emotion.

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"Now I think we too must stop and try our fortune," said Fanchette, when she had stumbled through the lively dance for some minutes with the awkward youth.

"If you wish; but how well we go together! Just one more turn. One two—ah!" The last exclamation being called forth by catching his foot in the lace of his partner's pretty gauze gown, and tearing at just half a yard off the skirt. "Oh, mademoiselle, I am so sorry!" but it is just my luck!" said Fanchette, pitying his distress, although she was almost choked with hysterical laughter as she caught a glimpse of Helen and Ruby shaking with merriment. "I will run up to the dressing-room, and the maid will mend it for me in just one little moment."

"But—but—can't I do something? Let me get you some pins."

"No. A needle and thread are better. But a slice

## A 13-YEAR-OLD BEAR KILLER.

George Mealy Bagged Three in a Few Hours, and did It Easily.

Three bears, two evidently last spring's cubs and the other a very large, full grown bear, were discovered in a turnip field on Mealy's farm, three miles from here, last Monday. George Mealy, a 13-year-old boy, discovered them, and, without saying a word to anybody, hurried home and got his father's gun. Hastening back to the turnip field, he found that the bears had walked over to the far side of the field, adjoining a piece of woods. The boy hunter stole round through the woods and got to that side of the field to see the big bear and one of the small ones entering the woods out of gunshot.

The other small bear had lingered some distance behind. Young Mealy crept up a few rods closer and lodged a charge of buckshot in the bear's vitals, killing it almost instantly. He dragged the bear home and surprised the family, no other member of which was aware that there was a bear within ten miles of them. It was in the forenoon when the boy discovered and killed the bear. The killing filled him with ardor, and along in the afternoon he sneaked the gun out of the house and made his way to the turnip patch. He had hopes that the two other bears might have returned to renew their meal on the turnips. There were no bears to be seen, but Master Mealy had plenty of time, and he hid himself in the edge of the woods, near the spot where the two had disappeared, on the chance that they might come back.

The boy had been in his hiding place only a few minutes when his heart almost jumped out of his mouth at sight of the big bear's head that was thrust between the rails of the fence, scarcely ten feet from where he lay. Immediately after the big bear's head appeared, the little one's head was stuck through the fence a few feet further along. Neither bear presented a favorable shot to the young hunter, who lay as quiet as he could under the circumstances. Presently both bears climbed the fence and stood still, taking a survey of the field. The big bear was nearest the boy, standing broadside to him. He aimed at the animal's side, near the shoulder, and fired. The bear fell, got up with difficulty and whirled swiftly around for several times, blood spurting in a stream from the wound in her side. Then she fell in a heap on the ground and never moved again.

The small bear ran to and fro in a frightened manner while the bear was whirling about, and when she fell it started rapidly across the turnip field directly toward Mealy's house. Young Mealy, satisfied that the big bear was done for, started for the house as fast as his legs could carry him. By the course he took he reached the house before the fleeing bear had made an appearance anywhere. The boy dashed into the house, grabbed some ammunition and loaded his gun, while his mother looked on in alarm. The only thing the boy said as he tore out of the house was: "More bears!"

As he dashed out of the yard he saw the bear come out of the field fifty yards below the house, cross the road, and make for a growth of willows along the creek that runs in the rear of the house. Judging that the bear would be more likely to emerge from the willows at the upper end rather than at the lower, because a thick growth of woods on that side of the farm would be brought nearer to him by doing so, the boy flew across the lot and reached the creek above the willows. The bear had not appeared, but a splashing in the creek showed that he was on his way out. He came in sight only a few yards from where Mealy was standing.

The boy's aim was as true in this case as it had been in the other two, and one shot was all that was required to add the third bear to his day's bag. The intrepid young bear killer dragged the bear up to the house, where his mother, who had been watching the chase unable to speak or move, stood pale and trembling in the yard. Her boy stretched the bear on the ground before her, and, mopping his head and face with his sleeve, said: "There! If t'other one is wanted, some one will have to go after it with the stone drag."

It wasn't until a hired man, who had come to the house for something, had gone down to the turnip field and discovered the big bear doubled up with a hole in her side he could stick his fist in that the family believed that their George's prowess had gone so far as three bears. The three bears weighed 650 pounds.—Forkston (Pa.) Cor. New York Sun.

## What Would Suit Him.

Secretary Jackson, of Castle Garden, received the following from Ranch-keeper H. Collis, who lives alone at Lethbridge, in the British queen's dominions in the remote northwest:

DEAR SIR—I read in The New York Herald some time ago that you had provided some men out west with wives. Being in want of myself I thought it would be a good idea for me to do the same. I have a good farm and hotel, or road ranch, here, and am pretty well fixed. I would like to get a good active girl, about 23 to 33 years old, who can cook and look after the dairy work. I would like a fairly good-looking girl, but am not particular about complexion as long as she is not very fair or red headed. I would prefer an Irish, or English, or Norwegian girl. I am Irish myself, and am an Episcopalian. If you can find me a girl I would like you to write to me, and I would like to expect her to live for miles from town, and would want to be in to meet her. I get my mail only once a week, so would like as much notice as possible before you start the girl.

—New York Sun.

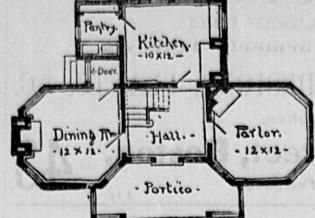
There will be world's fairs enough in 1892 to go round. That is settled. Of course the United States will have one. Spain has officially given notice of an international exhibition at Madrid in commemoration of Columbus' voyage, and there is a probability that Italy will hold another.

The first returns received in Paris after the recent election were from Cochin China. This was due to the clocks in Cochin China being seven hours in advance of Paris time, so that the telegraph was able to transmit the news before even the Paris results were known.

## A COZY COTTAGE HOME FOR \$1,500.00.

The house offered in this issue is simple and homelike, and the plan, as may be seen, is convenient and straightforward in the extreme,—a room to the right and left of the square hallway, and the kitchen in the rear.

The hall may, at a very little extra expense, have



## First Story.

These rooms are small and cozy, and well suited to the convenience of newly acquired housekeeping, as they are all easy of access, and no unnecessary steps to be taken in the pursuit of necessary duties.

As will be seen by the small sketch of the dining-room interior, this floor is quite low studded, being

a high panelled dado—say two-thirds of the whole height, and above this fill in the space to the ceiling with plain pine, with a light greenish blue, not too dark; such a paper can be bought by the roll, at the low price of thirty cents.

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**WALTER THORPE.** Newton Centre. Is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

#### NEWTON CENTRE.

—Miss Edith Gammons, Beacon street, is visiting friends in New York.

—Arthur Muldoon is able to be out again after an illness of several weeks.

—Hope are entertained of the recovery of Mr. Geo. S. Butters, Oak Hill.

—Baggagemaster Harry Dubois entered upon his new duties Monday morning.

—Mrs. Robert Gardiner and Miss Frankie Gardiner, have returned from New York.

—Miss Ida Davis is on a visit of a few weeks to her brother in Washington, D. C.

—Mr. Wm. O. Knapp's children have the whooping cough but are now much better.

—Come and see how much you weigh, Feb. 3, at the M. E. church, Newton Upper Falls.

—Mr. Marshall O. Rice, Centre street, has sufficiently recovered to be out of doors.

—Curtis and Montgomery White, who have been ill with pneumonia, are out again.

—Miss Minnie Peters entertained her friends on Wednesday evening, by a card party.

—Dr. H. J. Bigelow and family, Oak Hill, have taken up winter quarters in Boston.

—Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., will preach at the Congregational Church on Sunday morning.

—Mrs. George Pierce of Centre street, entertained the Whist Club on Saturday evening.

—Salis at Hahn's and Gardner's—for rheumatism, influenza and the after depression.

—The stones on the proposed line of the Union street extension are being removed for Mr. Horace Cousins.

—Rev. John M. Wilson of Roxbury will occupy the pulpit in the Unitarian church next Sunday, services at 10:45.

—Be sure not to miss the supper and grand entertainment, Feb. 3, Newton Upper Falls, at the M. E. church.

—Stillman S. King, son of Noah S. King, of Oak Hill, has been re-elected president of the Quincy Market Club in Boston.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Susman's youngest daughter, Iris, died Tuesday last, of diphtheria, at her late home on Bowen street.

—A large number from here attended the spruce and neekie party at Newton Highlands, Monday evening, and report a nice time.

—Mr. Geo. M. B. Sherman has leased the house recently occupied by Mr. W. O. Knapp on Bowen street, and will eventually remove there.

—Mr. E. L. Armstrong of Messrs. Armstrong Bros., and family are in Nova Scotia for the present but have not escaped the grippe even there.

—Miss Flora Sherman of Cypress street took the first prize, handsomely framed, at a peanut party at Mr. Geo. W. Stevens', Parker street, Friday evening.

—The list of advertised letters for this week is as follows: Miss A. E. Brown, Albert J. W. Bigham, S. B. Bowen, Mr. Currie, William Connell, Miss Barbara Gordon, E. M. Harris, Alton S. Lebaron.

—Dr. Cory, president of the Richmond, Va., University, assisted Mr. Barnes at the Sunday evening service at the Baptist church. Dr. Cory will leave America soon for Europe and Asia, visiting the Holy Land.

—The Young Men's Association gave their annual entertainment at Needham, last Thursday evening. It was similar in aspect to the one given by them a short time ago in Associates' Hall, but the success was not what was anticipated.

—The friends of Mrs. R. H. White, who accompanied her son to California, for his health, will regret to learn that she is seriously ill at Pasadena. Her physician is in constant communication with her family physician here, Dr. George M. Garland.

—Mrs. Sarah B. Mallory, whose severe injuries from a carriage accident, a few weeks since, called forth much sympathy, died at her late home on Pleasant street, on Friday last. The cause, indirectly, of her death was meningitis brought on by internal injury.

—A dog belonging to Mr. E. H. Mansfield, Crescent avenue, bit an employee of the water department, who called to inspect the water metre, one day last week. Several others of the village have been bit by the same animal not long since, and it would seem but reasonable to keep him chained.

—Crystal Lake has been covered with ice, so every one the world over this week. Up to Tuesday evening there was five inches of ice, and Mr. Geo. Ellis, the iceman, began to think he would be able to begin cutting if the weather held, but Wednesday's thaw dispelled the hope. Mr. Ellis has secured ice in New Hampshire, and his customers will have good clear ice from New Hampshire next season.

—Miss Gammons of Beacon street has given some delightful musicals this winter, and the one held last week was, perhaps, as enjoyable as any. The Hawthorn Male Quartet, composed of members of the Apollo club, sang several choice selections in the course of the evening. The guests were further entertained by Miss Bird, who played Grieg's "Bridal Professional," and Miss Forbes, who rendered two movements of one of Beethoven's sonatas. Miss Gammons goes to New York this week to attend the season of German opera.

—For the past few days we have been hearing rumors that suggest a novel entertainment in prospect, one which we sincerely hope will materialize. It is to be given, we learn, in Associates' Hall on the evening of the second February. Under the auspices of the new Center Club. This club, whose organization was noted for a late issue, now includes in its membership many of our most influential citizens and is demonstrating its social permanence in a most emphatic manner. The administration of its affairs is conducted by the younger men, who are naturally especially interested in its success, and a glance at its constitution clearly shows that the most striking of the soundings of its principles. The officers of the club have said that the preliminary demand for tickets to the proposed entertainment has been so great that a public sale of tickets to the first entertainment may be dispensed with, and their disposition be given to the members of the club for sale to their friends. As the performers include most of our best known young men, general interest in the affair follows as a matter of course, and the community will await with considerable anticipation the publication of further details.

—At the Boston Baptist Ministers' meeting, Mr. Wm. H. Barnes, a Bostonian, an elaborately prepared and remarkably informed essay on the question "Is Islam to be the Religion of Africa?" He carefully considered the present extent of that religious system in Africa, showing that it adherents were numbered by fifty or more millions in Northern Africa, and were

numerous in Southern Africa, where they have made conquests, not only over paganism but also over some forms of Christianity, so-called. Christianity and Islam were compared as to their benefits, in respect to the use of military power, the treatment of natives, the slave-trade, total abstinence from intoxicating beverages, progress, civilization, religionness of life, and the like. Islam was not altogether in favor of Christianity. The radical difference between Christianity and Islam was indicated, the former differing from the latter in its greater demand for faith, and in its exclusive recognition of the Cross of Christ, which the latter wholly rejects. Whether the former or the latter is to be the religion of Africa depends as much on the day as displayed a kind of wide and comprehensive view. The author, we are present will never forget this lecture and those who were absent missed one of the rarest intellectual feasts that have been given in Newton. Mrs. E. J. Hyde presided and introduced the lecturer in her usually pleasing manner.

#### Overheard on the Street.

—What are you going to wear to the Colonial Party?"

—"What is it? When is it? Tell me all about it."

—"Why haven't you heard, well you are behind the times, the committee of entertainment of the Improvement-Association have planned for one of the prettiest evening parties you can imagine, to be given in the Hall Feb. 12, and they have interested in it some seventeen of the most prominent ladies in the village who are to act as matrons. These are to be dressed in old fashioned costume and are to receive the guests, who are likewise to be dressed appropriately. Then there are to be old fashioned games, (no forfeits allowed), the minuet is to be given, you will remember how well that was done at the mother goose party, and some good old fashioned dancing, virginia reel, ninepin quadrille, portland fancy, etc.

—Supper from 9 to 11 and music by Gott's orchestra, which is all the rage now. Oh won't it be an evening full of fun."

—Mother and father are going and they say they are going to stay all through for they don't want to miss any of the sport. Just think of a party for the old folks as well as for the young folks! There I'm all out of breath. If you haven't your ticket yet you had better go to Mrs. Bishop, or Mrs. Parker, or Mrs. Rice, or Mrs. Bartholomew before they are all sold, and they will give you suggestions about your dress if that should trouble you, but then it need not for there will be great variety in dress, and it will be a very simple matter to get yourself ready."

—"Good bye."

—"Good bye."

#### NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—The next meeting of the Chautauquas will be with Mrs. A. F. Haywood.

—The Lakeside Club will meet next week at the residence of Mr. J. W. Scandlin.

—The Monday Club will hold its next meeting with Mrs. D. W. Eagles on Clark street.

—Mrs. Phipps was present at the Brownings' memorial service at King's chapel on Tuesday.

—The latest dispatch from Rome in regard to the condition of Mr. W. C. Strong was that he is improving.

—Be sure and come to the Avoirdupois supper Monday evening, Feb. 3, at Newton Upper Falls M. E. Church.

—Oh! don't forget the Avoirdupois supper and entertainment at M. E. church, Newton Upper Falls, Feb. 3.

—Mr. and Mrs. Waterson of Winchester street are away for a few days, and will visit Fairhaven and other places.

—The next meeting of the Lyceum will be on Thursday evening, Feb. 6th. Question for discussion will be "Nationalism".

—The annual supper for the members of St. Paul's Choir Guild will be held in the small hall in Stevens' block on Wednesday, Feb. 5th, at eight o'clock.

—Dr. S. L. Eaton attended the annual meeting and dinner of the Yale Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity on Thursday at the Parker House.

—Mr. Sanford E. Thompson, who has been absent for the past six months in Maine practising his profession of civil engineer, is at home for a few days.

—The alarm rung in from box 65 on Wednesday noon was on account of a slight fire among some bedding at the residence of Mr. Joseph Homer on Erie avenue.

—Mrs. E. Moulton has returned from a visit of several days at Kennebunk, Maine, her former home. On her return trip she was accompanied by her mother and a cousin, who will be her guests.

—Mrs. L. E. Leland is confined to her home by illness.

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